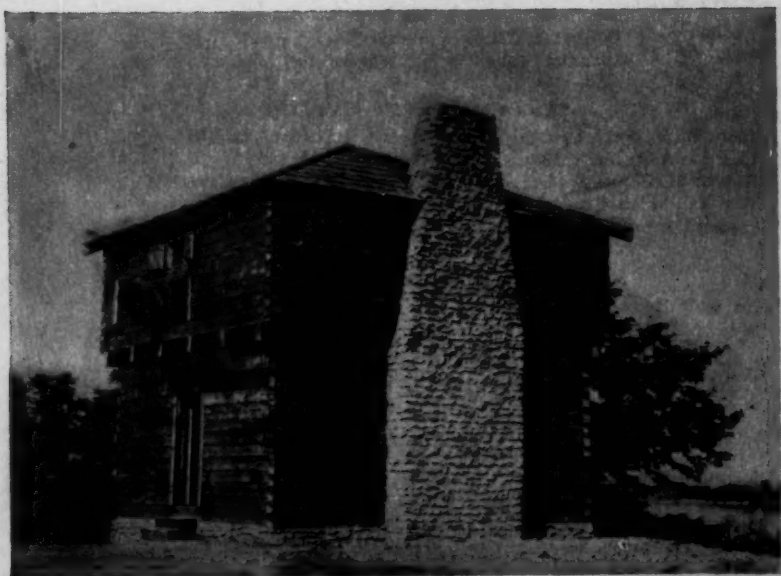


# *Missouri Historical Review*



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# Missouri Historical Review

*Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor*

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## THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, "THE CHILD OF THE MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION"

BY MEREDITH GARTEN\*

I am somewhat at sea in talking before a learned or scientific society such as this. It is my lot to be concerned with the news happenings in a small community. All of us newspaper people spend our lives recording the events of our community, our district, and our state, and when these events fade into the past they become history.

It is perhaps this instinct for recording events that caused members of the Missouri Press Association to take the lead in founding the State Historical Society of Missouri. They may have been influenced also by the examples of the press associations of Kansas and Oklahoma which in 1875 and 1893, respectively, took the lead in organizing historical societies in their states.

It was at a Missouri press meeting at the old Coates House in Kansas City in January, 1898, that the subject came up. Here I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker's excellent history of the State Historical Society for the facts I will give you in the next few minutes. They say there are black lies and white lies and then there are statistics, but the facts I will give you are not in that class and I know you are interested in them or you wouldn't be here today.

At this Kansas City meeting, W. O. L. Jewett of the *Shelbina Democrat* offered a resolution which stated that whereas it was the sense of the members of the association that Missouri should have a historical society, the president of the association should appoint a committee of five to prepare plans for the establishment of such a society; this committee to report at the next meeting. What discussion and exploratory

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\*MEREDITH GARTEN, a native of Oklahoma, has an A.B. degree from the College of Emporia, Kansas, and has done graduate work at the University of Kansas and the University of Missouri. He was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1943. He is now editor of the *Pierce City Leader-Journal* and president of the Missouri Press Association.

work had proceeded the offering of this resolution is not brought out in the records of this meeting but evidently some advance work had been done. H. C. Chinn of the *Canton News* then moved to amend the resolution by requesting the president to name E. W. Stephens as chairman of the committee, and to establish the headquarters of the proposed society at Columbia. Chinn was no doubt influenced in presenting this amendment by the address of President Jesse of the University of Missouri on "Education" which had just been read by E. W. Stephens in Dr. Jesse's absence. In it he urged that "every department, bureau and commission of government that has for its object scientific, statistical or philanthropic work should be at Columbia in the buildings of the University." Mr. Jewett accepted this amendment, and, after some discussion the resolution, as amended, was passed.

Named on the committee were E. W. Stephens of the *Columbia Herald*, W. O. L. Jewett, A. A. Lesueur of the *Lexington Intelligencer*, who was the secretary of state, H. E. Robinson of the *Maryville Republican* and P. S. Rader of the *Brunswick Brunswicker*.

After four months study in framing a constitution, the objects of the society were brought to the attention of the executive board of the University and their cooperation was obtained. President Jesse had promised all assistance in his power and a room was set aside in Academic Hall for historical matter gathered by the Society.

The Society was actually founded at the spring convention of the Missouri Press Association which was held that year in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, May 25-27, 1898. It was there on May 26 that a constitution was adopted and a president and a secretary elected. The Arkansas meeting was in the nature of a tri-state convention of the press associations of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri.

The procedure followed in founding the Society was similar to the action taken in Kansas in 1875 and in Oklahoma in 1893, for in both of these states the initiative had been taken by the state (or territorial) press associations. The constitution of the Missouri society, when framed, followed closely that of the Wisconsin society of 1854 in brevity and

phraseology, and the Oklahoma constitution, which in turn had followed that of Kansas, in such matters as ex-officio and editor members and a larger number of directors.

On February 14, 1899, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Rader, and Dr. Loeb petitioned the Boone County Circuit Court for a decree of incorporation which was granted and the articles of incorporation were certified by the secretary of state, March 9, 1899. A second important step was the drafting of a bill by Secretary Loeb making the Society a trustee of the State. This bill was passed by the Fortieth General Assembly and approved by Governor Lon V. Stephens on May 4, 1899.

At a special meeting of the Society held a month later, sixteen trustees were elected. Twelve of these were outstanding country editors, three were lawyers and one a city librarian.

Nineteen hundred and one marks the end of the three-year planning period and the start of a fourteen-year period of laying the foundations of the Society.

Mr. Shoemaker says in his history of the Society, which has just come off the press: "An important feature of this period was the dominant influence of the contributions made by the editors and publishers of Missouri, especially those living in the country. Combined, the editors outnumbered all others as officers, trustees, and members of the Finance Committee. Without the undivided loyal support of this group," and I am still quoting Mr. Shoemaker, "it is conjectural whether the Society would have survived its first two decades."

New members were elected to the Society and the 460 Missouri editors contributing their newspapers were automatically members. This early success was due largely to the work of President Stephens, Secretary Loeb, and their associates, especially among the newspaper members.

In 1903 the board of curators of the University in its *Biennial Report* asked the General Assembly for a library building for the University and the Society. The report of the board of curators said: "The State Historical Society, which is the child of the Missouri Press Association, joins the University in a request for the erection of this building." Mis-

souri editors carried on a battle for the building and in 1913 the Forty-seventh General Assembly granted money for the new structure.

Through and including 1906, members increased from twelve to seventy, editor members from 451 to 626; from 1907 to 1914 inclusive, the totals climbed to 538 annual members and 681 editor members.

The first five presidents of the Society were newspaper men: E. W. Stephens, H. E. Robinson, W. O. L. Jewett, William Southern, Jr., of Independence, and R. M. White of Mexico.

I hope I have not talked too much about the part the newspapers played in the early days of the Society. If so, I did it because Mr. Shoemaker gives them a similar emphasis in the first few chapters of his history.

Fifty years ago the Missouri Press Association dominated even the national editorial association, contemporaries say, and had a great deal of influence on the progressive president and faculty of the State University. It founded the School of Journalism at the University. During the eighty-one years of its history it has stood at the head of progressive movements in Missouri but I doubt that it has ever done anything quite so significant as taking the leadership in founding the State Historical Society.

Heine said after reading Plutarch that he wanted to go out and turn hero. I doubt that anything in Missouri history would stir our blood and ambitions quite so much but we are proud of our past and want to preserve a record of the achievements of our ancestors for later generations. That is why we newspaper men point with pride in our hearts to this work of establishing an organization to see to it that the story of the past of our state is preserved.

Some one has said that history is just the minutes of the previous meetings. Fortunately in Missouri we have some one to see that those minutes are preserved in proper form.

## THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI TO HIGHER EDUCATION

BY ELMER ELLIS\*

The state historical societies in America are highly significant institutions of higher education. Of primary importance is the great research and reference libraries which they maintain. The State Historical Society of Missouri has built the greatest collection of Missouriiana that exists anywhere. In addition, it is one of the finest collections on the history of the Great Plains, with whose history Missouri has played such a large part. Its newspaper files, rare books, manuscripts, and archives provide a wide variety of sources for the history of the entire Middle and Far West.

The Trustees of the Society and its officers have made it not merely the usual collection relating to state political and governmental history, but it is unusually rich in fields of social and economic history, having excellent resources in the fields of literature, folklore, art, journalism, medicine, religion, and education. These resources are of such value to scholars who are interested in the history of this region that it is impossible for them to do a definitive piece of research without consulting the collections of this library.

The contribution here is not only one of accumulating historical sources, but it is equally important that the library has developed a superior system of arranging, classifying, and indexing its collection. I suspect that the warmth of friendly feeling that the historical scholars have for the library is not so much because of its rich resources as it is because of the many tools that have been developed there that give them ready access to exactly the information they are looking for.

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\*ELMER ELLIS, a native of North Dakota, received his A.B. at the University of North Dakota in 1924, his M.A. in 1925, and LL.D. in 1946, and his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1930. He has taught at the University of Iowa, North Dakota State Teachers College, University of North Dakota, Ohio State University, and the University of Missouri where he has been dean of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences since 1946.

As we look back over the past fifty years, the members and Trustees of the Society should view with great pride the fine work that has been done in creating a highly useful and convenient library for scholars in American and Missouri history.

The contribution of the Society to higher education is, also, as a collector and preserver of historical records. It has acquired in its own possession a vast accumulation of records, many of which might have been lost permanently to historical scholarship had the Society not secured them and protected them. In a different way, it has preserved other records by stimulating, through its work, the organization of county historical societies to preserve local records and historical monuments, as well as to develop interest in local history.

Another contribution the Society has made to the field of scholarship is in the publication of historical sources, making them available for the use of scholars and teachers everywhere. Most of these have been published in the *Review*. Others have been published in the great collections, such as the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, the *Journal* and the *Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1875*, and in the current publication of *Ozark Folksongs*. All of these are basic documents which place in the hands of scholars everywhere, materials for research and teaching.

The Society has published the *Missouri Historical Review* since 1906. This quarterly journal has furnished a means of publication for scholars everywhere who do research in the history of our state or its surrounding area. All scholarly research in history looks toward publication, and, where there are no publication outlets for scholars, little or no research is done. The maintenance of the *Review*, with its high standards and its wide circulation among scholars, is a constant encouragement for historical research.

Then, too, we must not overlook the fact that the State Historical Society is a research institution in its own right. A large part of the research that it has published in the last fifty years has been done by the staff of the Society itself. This has added greatly to the sum total of our knowledge about Missouri and American history.



The Society is also an educator of the people of the state and of the nation about Missouri history. In this aspect, there can be no question that the State Historical Society of Missouri is the most successful of all societies. Not only is the *Review* the most widely circulated, but it is the most widely read historical journal in America because of the nice balance it maintains between sound scholarship and popular interest. It is as widely diversified in the interests it serves as the library resources of the society which maintains it. "This Week in Missouri History" is a unique feature of the Society's service that reaches a still larger audience than the *Review*. Not only is it an attractive feature in Missouri newspapers for which they might easily be paying a substantial sum, but it is an instrument of education which supplements the work of the scholars in making Missourians acutely conscious of their past. It and the *Review* perform a special function for higher education and scholarship. The scholar in all fields meets a serious problem in communicating his findings to the public. The Society has developed by these two methods a means of translating the results of historical scholarship to a large public in an unusually effective manner.

While the purposes of the Society that relate to higher education are carried out in collaboration with all institutions interested in historical research and teaching, still the Society has a special relation to the University of Missouri. A state university has among its obligations all of those of a historical society, with a somewhat different emphasis. I am sure that all scholars will agree that, except for the decision to establish the Society itself, the most significant decision the founders of this Society made fifty years ago was to establish the Society on the campus of the State University. Most historical societies are established in state capitals. It is only when the state university happens to be there also that the society is tied in to any degree with the major research institutions supported by the state. Missouri is, I believe, the only important exception. As a result of this wise decision, Missouri has been spared the waste and inefficiency resulting from developing two collections relating to state history. The State Historical Society and the University library have always followed the

policy of not duplicating purchases of research materials. Had they not done so, state funds would have been spent in building two similar, but inferior, collections. The University library has not duplicated the State Historical Society collection, except as needed for undergraduate class instruction, and the State Historical Society collection has not duplicated the general American history collection which the University has built. As a result, the resources of the two institutions are relatively far more useful to scholars than the highly separate collections that exist in most states, even when they total a much larger number of volumes.

That this condition exists is due not only to the wisdom of the founders of this Society, but, also, to the cooperative attitude of subsequent boards of trustees and especially to the present secretary of the Society, Floyd C. Shoemaker. As a member of the department of history and as a member of and for many years chairman of the University library committee, I take personal pleasure in testifying as to the fine cooperation we have had from him.

In closing I want to read an acknowledgment from another organization, the Missouri Archaeological Society, which was handed to me this morning by its secretary, Carl Chapman. It expressed the congratulations of that organization and testifies to the assistance it has received from the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The Missouri State Archaeological Society at a recent meeting resolved to extend their most heartfelt congratulations to the State Historical Society of Missouri on the occasion of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary. We thank you for the cordial cooperation of your Society which has proved of no little assistance to our young organization. Congratulations on your extraordinary success. In making the State historically conscious you have materially contributed to its development and good citizenship. We wish you a long life and continued expansion and accomplishment.—J. E. Wrench, President, Missouri Archaeological Society.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI DURING FIFTY YEARS

BY ALLEN MCREYNOLDS\*

I am here today at the request of Floyd Shoemaker, to discuss with you "The Significance of the Accomplishments of the State Historical Society of Missouri during Fifty Years."

The subject assigned requires an appraisal of the accomplishments of the Society over a half century. Of course, such an organization as the State Historical Society is an evidence of civilization. Only after a social system becomes settled and people have an opportunity to survey the progress of their development do organizations such as the State Historical Society develop. Such organizations are as much a part of civilized society as libraries, art galleries, colleges, and universities. Within the scope of their activities they occupy the same field and are as important to any social system. One writer says: "There is nothing that solidifies and strengthens a nation like the reading of the nation's own history, whether that history is recorded in books, or embodied in customs, institutions and monuments." I sometimes think that those who guided the destinies of this Society must have had in mind these declarations made by Joseph Anderson.

The concept for a state historical society in Missouri originated with the State Press Association. In 1898 at a meeting of that Association held in the Coates House in Kansas City, W. O. L. Jewett of the *Shelbina Democrat* offered a resolution that it was the sense of the Association that Missouri should have a historical society "embracing the whole State." The President was authorized to appoint a committee of five as an Executive Committee to prepare the plans for the

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\*ALLEN MCREYNOLDS, a native Missourian, is a graduate of the University of Missouri. He was elected to the state senate in 1934 and 1938 and in 1940 was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. He is a past president of the State Historical Society of Missouri and is now an attorney in Carthage, Missouri.

establishment of the society. The original committee was composed of Mr. E. W. Stephens of the *Columbia Herald*, Mr. W. O. L. Jewett of the *Shelbina Democrat*, Mr. A. A. Lesueur of the *Lexington Intelligencer*, Mr. H. E. Robinson of the *Maryville Republican*, and Mr. P. S. Rader of the *Brunswick Brunswicker*. Three of these men later became presidents of the Society. For the first twenty years after the adoption of this resolution the Missouri Press Association nursed its child. It received the sympathetic interest and assistance of Dr. Richard H. Jesse, president of the University of Missouri, and the benefit of the services of Dr. Isidor Loeb, who was the first secretary of the Society. The first few years saw the Society without public support of any kind. At length the concerted effort of the editors of the State resulted in the legislature recognizing the importance of the work projected for the Society and making appropriations for its support. With these appropriations came the opportunity to establish a permanent staff which represented the beginning of planned endeavor in connection with the work of the Society.

It is not my purpose to trace in detail the history of the Society. I have had the privilege of examining the manuscript of more than 160 typewritten pages prepared by Floyd Shoemaker, the secretary of the Society, giving a detailed history of its origin, the personnel of its officers and committees, and the fruits of fifty years of endeavor.

Many of this audience are familiar with a great deal of the detail which appears in that history. Having served actively in the Society for a number of years, I was acquainted with much of the material in Mr. Shoemaker's text but found myself continuously surprised with the details which supplied me with new light and new perspective upon the activities of this Society. I confess that I lacked any comprehensive appreciation of the magnitude of the work done and the high quality of the results obtained. May I list for your benefit some of the outstanding accomplishments over a period of fifty years:

1. Libraries or Collections:

1. Sampson Collection.
2. William T. League Collection.
3. Mahan Memorial Mark Twain Collection.

4. J. Christian Bay Collection.
5. William Clark Breckenridge Collection.
2. Contemporary Art Collections:
  1. Bingham Paintings.
  2. Fitzpatrick Collection of Cartoons.
  3. Thomas H. Benton War Pictures.
3. Contemporary or Period Manuscripts:
  1. Papers of General Thomas A. Smith.
  2. James S. Rollins Collection.
  3. Abiel Leonard Collection.
  4. James and Robert Aull Collection.
  5. Vance Randolph Collection.Many others—
4. Publications:
  - (a) Periodicals.
    1. *The Missouri Historical Review*.
    2. "This Week in Missouri History."
  - (b) Permanent Publications
    1. *The Journal of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875*.
    2. *The Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875*.
    3. *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*.
    4. *Missouri, Day by Day*.
    5. *Ozark Folksongs*.
5. Bibliographical Reference Material:
  1. Who's Who in Missouri Index.
  2. Missouri Newspaper Subject Index.
6. Celebrations:
  1. Ste. Genevieve Bi-Centennial.
  2. Mark Twain Centennial.
  3. Platte Purchase Centennial.
7. Newspaper Publications:
  1. Current files since founding of Society.
  2. Numerous files of newspapers published in Missouri from statehood down to founding of Society.

I wonder how many of you had any realization of the magnitude of the accomplishments of this Society before you had presented to you in brief form some of the fruits of that

work? Now, of course, it is impossible for me to portray to you the years of diligent work which was carried on by the officers of the Society and their staff. The fruits of that work are not only represented in the list of accomplishments which I have mentioned but by a continuous endeavor which has brought home to the people of Missouri an understanding of their background and history and the value and importance of that history in their daily lives. It has brought home a realization that in the library of the Historical Society at Columbia is to be found a reflection of the history of Missouri and the lives of its citizens since statehood. This reference library not only contains substantially all of the important official publications of the State, but it contains a study and appraisal of those documents. It contains the daily and detailed history of the people of Missouri as reflected in the files of the publications of this State throughout the years. Those files are not limited to large cities but contain the publications from the rural communities and from practically every county in the State. Today the reference library in the State Historical Society is an original source for all of those who seek information as to early-day history or early-day individuals in any community in the State.

The State Historical Society has justified its existence far beyond the usual position of state organizations, which is evidenced by the fact that today, and for a number of years, it has had the largest membership of any state society in this Nation. This membership is active, intelligent and ready to support the activities of this Society.

You who are gathered in this room of course understand that a work of this character cannot be accomplished without planning and leadership. Many citizens of the State have contributed to the endeavor—some of them have made substantial contributions by way of time and thought. These contributions have been of consequence, but without the leadership of three men the rich fruits of this Society's accomplishments could not have been realized. Those men were: Dean Isidor Loeb, F. A. Sampson, Floyd C. Shoemaker.

Isidor Loeb was the first secretary of the Society. At that time he was the head of the history department of the

University of Missouri. I do not need to tell this audience of the fine, clean-cut intellect of Dr. Loeb, his capacity to analyze problems, his knowledge of history and of government, all of which represented a fine background for his connection with the Society. Upon the selection of Mr. Sampson as secretary, Dr. Loeb became a member of the Finance Committee—a board of three in whose hands rests the direction and destiny of the Society. He continued as a member of that committee from 1901 to 1942 when he was elected president of the Society—a continuous period of service for forty-one years. During that time his sanity and sound judgment contributed greatly to the progress of the Society. In addition to his contributions in the field of management he collaborated with Mr. Shoemaker in a most important editorial work, to-wit: *The Journals and the Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875*.

The obligation which the Society owes to Dr. Loeb can never be definitely measured. It represents a distinguished work by a distinguished citizen in a great public enterprise which has borne fruits in the social and educational life of this State.

Mr. Sampson was a quiet, unassuming, cultured gentleman, who for years lived in Sedalia, Missouri. He was a born bibliographer and a born collector. Even before the foundations of the State Historical Society he had assembled a large library of Missouriana in the form of valuable documents, official and otherwise, which reflected much of the history of the State prior to the turn of the century. Upon the organization of the Society he at once became interested. His widespread knowledge and his understanding of Missouri history impressed those who were connected with the organization. He was selected as secretary of the Society in 1901. Shortly after that his collection of Missouriana became the property of the Society and the foundation of the now great library. He remained as secretary of the Society until 1915 when, by reason of advanced years, he surrendered the burdensome duties of secretary, and Mr. Shoemaker was elected secretary and librarian. "Considering the lateness of Mr. Sampson's efforts, the early dates of Missouri's territorial and statehood

periods, and the limited time from 1901 to 1915 during which the State supported his efforts, one stands amazed at his accomplishments."

The third of this trinity of inspired men who led and coordinated the development of this Society is the present secretary, Floyd C. Shoemaker. He was trained under Isidor Loeb in the political science department of the University of Missouri, being a teacher in that department. Undoubtedly, he came into the Historical Society through the guidance and with the assistance of Dean Loeb. His native intellect, imagination and vision, enabled him to originate and his industry enabled him to carry on a series of endeavors in the name of the State Historical Society which lifted this organization from mediocrity to leadership in societies of this kind. I shall not attempt to recite these accomplishments. Suffice it to say that most of the list I read you a few moments ago were the fruits of Floyd Shoemaker's inspiration and endeavor. The Society and the men supporting him supplied the background which permitted his leadership to place the Society upon the present pinnacle it enjoys.

I was not fortunate enough to know Mr. Sampson in his lifetime. I have enjoyed the association and friendship with the other two men. I have been close enough to the State Historical Society through the years and far enough away from these men that I believe that I am able to appraise in a disinterested fashion the contributions they have made to this work.

Each of us, my friends, whether we be members of the Society or merely citizens of this great State, owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the intelligence, ability, and sacrifice these men have made in the promotion of this most important public endeavor.

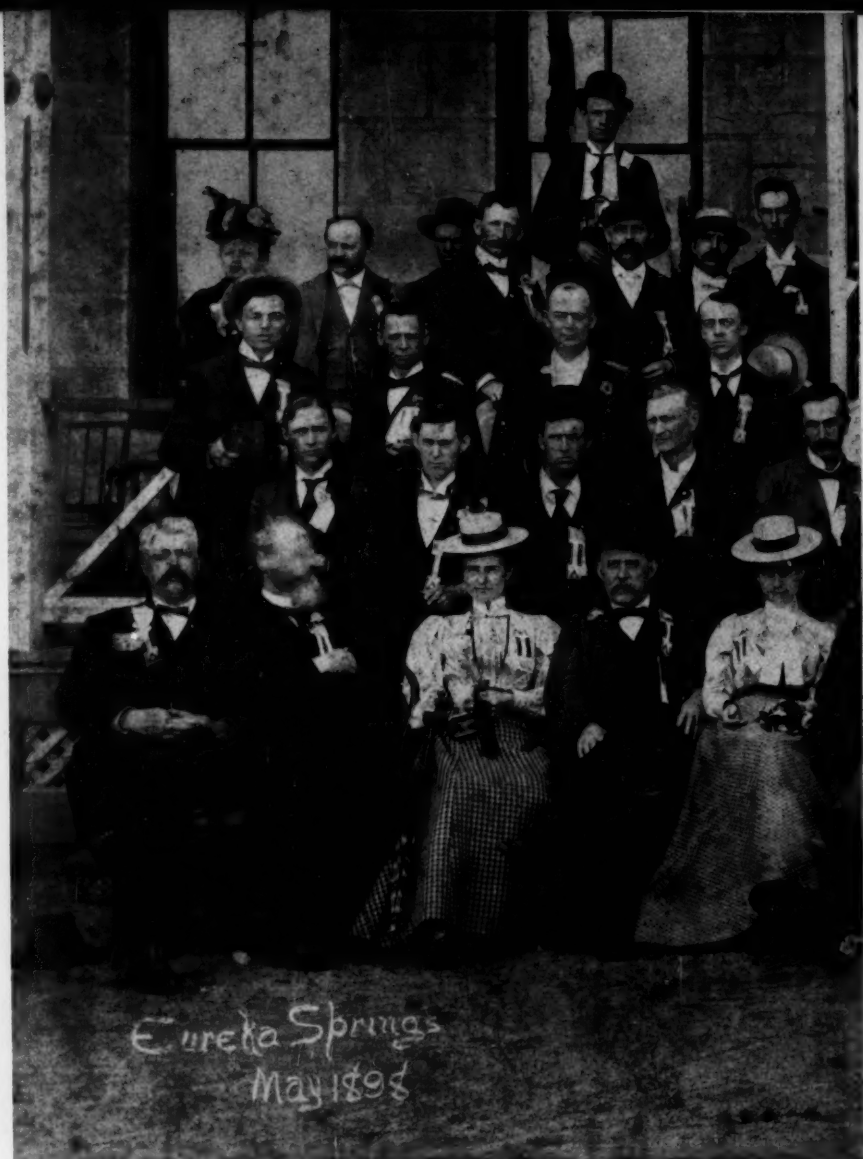
Of what significance is this?

It means that so long as we have unselfish men who are willing to accept meager monetary reward and give freely of their time, intelligence and imagination, this civilization of ours will not perish from this earth.

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FRONT ROW (reading left to right): H. C. Bell, W. O. L. Jewett, Mrs. W. L. Thomas, W. L. Thomas, Miss ——— Thomas (daughter of W. L. Thomas), Wes L. Robertson, Robert M. White, George W. Trigg, Horatio S. Sturgis, Omar D. Gray, John W. Jacks, Mrs. John W. Jacks, Mrs. Charles M. McCrae, Mrs. George W. Trigg, ———, ———, H. E. Robinson.

SECOND ROW (reading left to right): E. J. Chubbuck, ———, ———, James Todd, John Beal, Horace W. Shepard, John M. Sosey, Henry W. Ewing, W. T. Jenkins, Cornelius Roach, Charles M. McCrae, Miss Emma Thomas (daughter of W. L. Thomas), Mrs. W. B. Rogers, W. B. Rogers, William M. Denslow.



THIRD ROW (reading left to right): E. J. Conger, Henry F. Childers, James T. Bradshaw, Walter Williams, \_\_\_\_\_ (small girl), J. West Goodwin (holding top hat), \_\_\_\_\_ (woman with pompadour hair), R. Keith Jacks (wearing derby), H. J. (Jack) Groves (standing directly in front of post), Will R. Bowles, John Marens.

FOURTH ROW (reading left to right): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Howard Ellis, \_\_\_\_\_ (man standing in front of window holding camera), J. M. Durdy (wearing cap), \_\_\_\_\_ (man wearing straw hat), H. J. (Jack) Blanton (left of post), \_\_\_\_\_ (small girl to right of post), Edgar P. Blanton (small boy), \_\_\_\_\_ (man behind Edgar Blanton), \_\_\_\_\_ (woman with face blurred), Mrs. H. J. Blanton (no hat), \_\_\_\_\_

(man with heavy black mustache), felt hat), \_\_\_\_\_ (man with face blurred), \_\_\_\_\_ Miss \_\_\_\_\_ Jewett (wearing bird's nest hat), \_\_\_\_\_ (woman in white dress to left of post), \_\_\_\_\_, Mrs. J. W. Cox, J. W. \_\_\_\_\_ colored wide brimmed hat), William \_\_\_\_\_

TOP ROW CENTER (reading left to right): \_\_\_\_\_ wearing straw hat), Charles P. Van \_\_\_\_\_ in light suit).



This photograph shows some of the members of the Missouri Press Association in 1898 who attended the Eureka Springs, Arkansas, convention, May 25-27, 1898. The picture is the gift of R. Keith Jacks of Montgomery City, Missouri, one of the twelve living members of 1898 of the Association and one of the five living members who attended the Eureka Springs, Arkansas, convention.

Not all of the men and women who attended the Eureka Springs meeting are shown in the picture. The Eureka Springs meeting was a joint session with the state press associations from Arkansas and Texas.

The winter convention of the Missouri Press Association held at the New Coates House in Kansas City, Missouri, January 21, 1898, marked the inception of The State Historical Society of Missouri. The founding of the Society was completed at the spring convention held at the Crescent Hotel in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, May 26, 1898, with the adoption of a constitution and the election of a president and secretary.

\_\_\_\_\_ (man with mustache), \_\_\_\_\_ (small girl), John A. Knott (wearing soft gray  
(man with face blurred), \_\_\_\_\_ (woman wearing sailor straw hat),  
(wearing bird-wing hat), \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Miss Martha Jewett  
(woman to left of post), \_\_\_\_\_ (woman in white dress to right of post),  
W. Cox, J. W. Cox (wearing derby hat), H. J. Simmons (wearing light  
hat), William R. Painter (with derby and cigar), Phil S. Griffith.

\_\_\_\_\_ (man)  
TER (reading left to right in front of open doorway): \_\_\_\_\_ (man)  
Charles P. Vandiver (mustache, wing collar, black tie), \_\_\_\_\_ (man)



## THE CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS

BY M. M. QUAIFE\*

In the year 1707 the post of Detroit was commanded by a young army officer, the *Sieur de Bourgmont*. The thoughts of young men run readily to love, and *Bourgmont* fell under the influence of a dissolute woman. Unmindful of his duty to his king and country he deserted his station and in the company of his paramour and a group of companions embarked upon a career of debauchery and crime in the wilderness of northern Ohio. The handful of roysterers were Detroit's first gangsters and the first white dwellers on the site of present-day Cleveland.

Years passed and the band of gangsters disintegrated. Some were literally put in the kettle and eaten by their hungry fellows during a period of famine. One was returned to Detroit where he became the gruesome subject of the city's first execution. Eventually the leader of the outlaws found his way to the Missouri country where he hobnobbed with the natives and mastered the geography of the great river as far as North Dakota.

Although the Ethiopian may not change his skin, *Bourgmont*, who deserves to be called the First Gentleman of Missouri, amply proved that the leopard can change his spots. Under the benign influence of his Missouri environment he retraced the difficult pathway to respectability and became once more a trusted official of the king of France. In the years when Spaniards from Santa Fe and Frenchmen from Louisiana were contending for control of the Missouri country, *Bourgmont* spearheaded the French advance. He made treaties with the natives and in 1723 established Fort Orleans in wes-

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\*MILO MILTON QUAIFE, a native of Iowa, received his Ph.B. at Iowa College, Grinnell in 1903, his A.M. at the University of Missouri in 1905, and his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1908. He has had a rich and varied career as professor of history at Lewis Institute, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, editor of the *Lakeside Classic Series* since 1916, the *American Lake Series* since 1941, and numerous other learned publications. He is also the author of a great number of scholarly books on American history and particularly the West.

tern Missouri as France's farthest outpost in the western country. He conducted a party of Missouri chiefs to France, where they proved a nine-day sensation at the royal court. One of the natives, the daughter of a chief, was dubbed the Princess of the Missouri. She was petted by the ladies of the court, who swooned with ecstasy when a French soldier led her to the altar. As for Bourgmont, he never returned to Missouri. Instead, he remained in France and married a wealthy widow, with whom, we may hope, he lived happily ever afterward.

Two hundred years later than Bourgmont, in the autumn of 1904, I, too, found my way to Missouri. Unlike my predecessor from Detroit I encountered no Indians nor married any wealthy widow. Instead, I came to enroll as a student in the infant graduate school of the University of Missouri. As yet, I think, it had produced no doctors of philosophy, and I know that the history department was not equipped to do so. In fact, Professor Viles always identified me, more or less proudly, as his original graduate student. Under his tutelage I obtained an M. A. degree, and in the spring of 1905 departed with his blessing to continue my graduate study at the University of Chicago.

Columbia in 1904 was an isolated, somnolent town of 7,000 or 8,000 souls. About one-third of them were Negroes, who were temporarily considerably aroused over certain unflattering revelations disclosed by a recently published sociological study which the pastor of the Presbyterian Church had made. I suppose the city must have had sewerage and water systems, but the home in which I boarded had neither, and its drinking water was drawn from a cistern by means of a crank-operated revolving chain pump. The periodic agitation of the water in the cistern, I was told, kept it pure, an explanation I was never able to understand.

Throughout most of the town the street crossings consisted of rows of stepping stones, spaced a couple of feet apart and elevated a foot or so above the street. The wheels of passing vehicles were supposed to pass between them, while pedestrians would cross the street by stepping from stone to

stone. But no one needed to walk on them in dry weather, and when the streets were a sea of mud only an acrobat could. Of course every one attempted to do so, however, and natives of Columbia were reputed to be identifiable even in distant St. Louis by a certain springhalt type of locomotion to which they became addicted.

The University in 1904 numbered perhaps 1800 students, presided over by President Jesse. He seemed to me to be an old man, yet he was then hardly past fifty. Although some of his actions seemed curious to an observer from the North, the students loved him, and when in the spring of 1905 he left Columbia for an extended vacation a throng accompanied him to the railroad station, the students pulling the buggy from which they had unhitched the horses.

Here was one bit of evidence of the existence of a real college spirit, whose sad state certain self-appointed student leaders were wont to deplore. Led by such enthusiasts as Hot-air Nelson and Windy Bill Nardin, a crusade was staged to revive it. Forrest Donnell was then a rosy-cheeked underclassman. Homer Croy was a verdant farm boy. Carl Crow, already a rising young journalist, was working on the *Herald* and attending the University as a freshman. In keeping with his superior age and station in life he declined to observe some regulation or other prescribed by the sophomores for the guidance of freshmen, and in consequence was waylaid on the campus one night and given a thorough paddling. In after years he described extensively and authoritatively the manners and customs of the Orient. Did he recall nostalgically, I wonder, the customs of the Missouri campus during his own student days?

Although the University was already launched upon an era of expansion, in my time it was still a small institution. The library was housed in one end of Academic Hall, and the auditorium in the other. The extensive halls of the building, in which class parties and other like gatherings were held, provided but a rudimentary substitute for a student social center. Somewhere between library and auditorium were two or three rooms which housed the State Historical Society,



presided over by Mr. Sampson. Although I was specializing in American history I cannot now recall that I ever made any use of its collections.

Not long before my arrival in Columbia, Professor Loeb had conducted the department of history and political science, but by 1904 he had whittled himself down to being the political science faculty, while the history faculty had become the object of jealousy in certain departmental quarters by expanding to the number of three. The three were Trenholme, Viles, and Eckhardt. All were comparatively young men, especially Eckhardt, who was not regarded as a permanent member of the department, and who shortly left to resume his graduate studies. Trenholme was a McGill University man with a graduate degree from Harvard. He was a sound scholar, as yet none too familiar with Mid-American life. Among other ideas, he entertained the belief that Missouri women were too shy and inhibited to recite in the presence of the opposite sex, and consequently in the undergraduate courses the sexes were segregated.

Columbia in my time was a very sedate and proper town with a social outlook that was distinctly southern. Memories of the Civil War were still vivid, and two brothers, one of whom had supported the North and the other the South, were reputed never to have spoken to each other in the subsequent forty years. During the year, Major Byers, the author of "Marching Through Georgia," came to town and was invited to address the students. He related that during the war his company had camped for a time on the campus and the soldiers had amused themselves by shooting across the intervening hollow at the old brick courthouse. Afterward he went to it and pointed out various scars on the front of the building which he said were the marks of Yankee bullets.

There were, of course, no movies or gas stations, and as yet not a single automobile. There were no saloons nor bar rooms, and liquor could be bought only in drug stores and on a physician's prescription. Lest it be too hastily concluded that no drinking was indulged in, I am compelled to add that some drug stores maintained a broken-down physician on the pay-



roll, whose function it was to sit in the store and prescribe liquor to all inquiring customers.

Churches, on the other hand, were numerous and amazingly well attended—possibly in part because of the lack of other means of entertainment. A unique supplement to the regular church service was the "class" which Walter Williams conducted on Sunday afternoons in the auditorium of Academic Hall. Although he called his program a "class," it consisted of nothing but a monologue, delivered in his own inimitable way, which constantly attracted hundreds of hearers.

Such are a few random recollections of the Columbia which I knew in the infancy of the State Historical Society forty-four years ago. Bewildered Rip Van Winkle returned from his twenty-year slumber to a new and confusing world. We live in a swifter age than the one he knew, and the changes which the State Historical Society of Missouri has witnessed during its first half century are vastly more numerous and surprising than the ones which Rip's twenty-year nap encompassed. The remarks which follow will be devoted to a hasty survey of a few of them.

The nineteenth century had, of course, made important progress toward the "One World" goal which Wendell Wilkie publicized a few years ago. Whatever it amounted to, it was caused by one thing, the harnessing of steam and electricity to serve the needs of mankind. To steam power we owe the first improvement made in several thousand years in the means of transportation and travel. Steam power also made possible the factory system of industry, and therewith the beginning of the modern urban age. Supplementing the power of steam were the telegraph and, more belatedly, the telephone, which made the rapid dissemination of information possible.

These inventions antedated our recent half century, and introduced the changes which it has carried forward with constantly accelerated speed. By them, and particularly by such inventions as the automobile, the gas engine, the radio, the movie, television, and the airplane, more progress has been made in the last fifty years toward reducing the entire

world to a single neighborhood than was made in the preceding fifty centuries.

The heroine of Lewis Carroll's immortal fantasy discovered that in Wonderland "you have to run fast to stay where you are." So it is in sober fact in the wonderland which is present-day America, and every successful business man is alert to Alice's discovery. So rapidly has our way of life changed that older folks tend to forget, while the younger among us have never known, what it was really like at the close of the nineteenth century.

The first American automobile was created at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1892, but it was even more rudimentary than was the State Historical Society of Missouri in 1898. Years of effort were required to develop even a passably reliable vehicle. Only a few hundred had been built by 1900 and not until 1909 did Henry Ford hit the jackpot with the renowned Model T. Six years later he had attained a degree of affluence which permitted him seriously to undertake to put an end to the World War.

The swelling flood of motor cars created a demand for better highways, and the highways in their turn intensified the desire for more cars. Not only has the automobile and the improved highway revolutionized rural life, its effect upon town and city life has been no less revolutionary. Villages have stood still or disappeared altogether. Cities have spread out for miles in every direction. A ready rule of thumb limits to one hour the time a worker willingly devotes to reaching his daily employment. Afoot or by horse-car this meant three or four miles, and the old-time cities were necessarily fearfully crowded. Electricity extended the hour's travel to nine or ten miles, the automobile to thirty or forty. Astute merchants took note of this fact and profitable businesses were established far out from the city's center, or even in the open countryside. This process of decentralization of our great cities and even of our villages is steadily going forward.

Another consequence of the automobile and the concrete highway is the ease with which migrant laborers seek employment hundreds of miles from their homes. A recent estimate I have seen places their number at 2,000,000 workers, one-

thirtieth of Mr. Wallace's hypothetical 60,000,000. Today the beet fields of Michigan and the orchards of California and Washington are largely manned by toilers from our southern states or from below the Rio Grande. The economic necessity of such migrant labor is obvious. Its sociological and other implications are much less clear.

Underlying these details is the significant fact of the annihilation of distance to which the world is now accustomed. In 1849 the journey to California was a hazardous undertaking of four to six months duration. By air, it may now be made in a few hours. In 1791 a Detroit clerk required forty-nine days to travel from Detroit to Chicago. In 1803 a company of U. S. soldiers made the journey in twenty-one days. The airplane schedule between the two cities is now an hour and a quarter. But all present-day figures will soon become as outmoded as those of a century ago are now. Already, we are informed, jet planes are exceeding the speed of sound.

Our half-century has witnessed the rise and decline of electricity as an agency of transportation. Electric street railways and interurbans were in their infancy in 1898. They reached their peak of development in the early 1920's. Now the interurban has practically vanished from America and the electric street railway is fast vanishing.

Their disappearance illustrates one of the major principles which have won for America the industrial leadership of the world. Ways of improving the established methods of production are constantly sought, and as fast as they are found the existing method or machine is discarded. By contrast, in many old-world countries little or no progress in mechanical and industrial methods has been made since the day of Julius Caesar.

The ground which electricity has lost in the field of transportation has been more than compensated by the gains it has made elsewhere. So many and varied are these that it is quite impossible to suggest more than a few of them. Electricity shaves our beards, cuts our hair, and lights our cigarettes. In summer it fans our fevered brow, and with like facility it banishes the chills of autumn. It beats the housewife's eggs, stirs and bakes her cake, and washes her dirty dishes. It

sweeps the floor, refrigerates the food, does the weekly laundry, and bathes and feeds the baby. If my last detail seems a bit exaggerated, we may be sure that before long it will have become an understatement.

The underlying fact which gives significance to these various details is the substitution of mechanical power for man power in performing the work of the world. In the process, the very term "man power" has become transformed. Originally it literally meant the muscular strength a man could exert in performing a given task. Now it is merely a unit of measurement which engineers employ in making their calculations. I think it was Socrates who argued that there must always be a class of slaves, else there could be no leisure class to indulge in the sweets of philosophizing. Today we have our mechanical slaves, scores of them for every adult American. In consequence we enjoy an abundance of goods and a degree of freedom from toil such as no earlier generation ever dreamed of.

Hand in hand with the lightening of the burden of toil has gone a corresponding broadening of democracy. This affects every aspect of American life, and only a few illustrations can be noted. Take the matter of education. In my boyhood, child labor laws were rudimentary, where they existed at all, and for many children school days ceased as soon as they were able to perform any gainful work. To graduate from high school was a real distinction, commonly reserved for a select minority of town and city children. The vastly greater incidence of school and college attendance today is but one aspect of the onset of democracy which the half-century we are reviewing has witnessed.

The increased scope of public education is merely one facet of the bewildering increase of governmental activities which the twentieth century has inaugurated. The University of Missouri used to celebrate Thomas Jefferson's birthday. Perhaps it does yet, but no one now recalls his axiom, "that government is best which governs least." In its place we have installed the conception that government must wet-nurse the individual from the cradle to the grave.

Another remarkable aspect is the growth of the labor movement. In earlier generations the hired worker was at the mercy of the employer. Now, through the agency of the unions and the no less important influence of governmental agencies for which an enlightened public sentiment is responsible, the power of the hired worker fairly matches that of his employer. Every great social or economic change is fraught with incidental excesses and disadvantages, of course, and to this truth the labor union movement is no exception. But that the status of all toilers has been vastly improved since the close of the nineteenth century will be affirmed, I think, by every living septuagenarian.

Quite as remarkable as the foregoing is the changed status of the feminine half of humanity which the half-century has witnessed. Prior to 1900 no respectable woman ventured abroad in the evening without an escort. In the cities no unescorted woman could obtain a hotel room if she was unfortunate enough to arrive in the evening. With certain minor exceptions, no woman could vote, and when the struggle to enfranchise them was being waged it was gravely argued by seemingly sensible men that the exercise of the franchise by women would for some mysterious reason debase and unsex them.

Quite possibly the existence in every city of a red light section openly devoted to the age-old practice of prostitution may have had some connection with the denial of the ballot to women. At any rate about the years 1910 to 1912 a wave of vice-commission investigations swept the country, and in their wake the publicly-tolerated red light districts vanished from the American scene. Meanwhile state after state was enfranchising its women and in 1920 the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted prohibiting the denial of the right to vote to any person by reason of sex.

There remained, however, and still remain, numerous economic and social prohibitions upon the freedom of women which are no less powerful than enactments of Congress. Until the 1920's, for example, no respectable woman could smoke a cigarette, at least in public. Nor could she display her lower limbs on the beach or tennis court, nor ride a horse astride.

These and numerous other like taboos are now completely forgotten.

Economically, the emancipation of women has still a long way to go. Perhaps certain inherent characteristics of the sex will prevent them from ever attaining a status of complete equality with men. Yet it would seem that such issues as the one of equal pay for equal work might easily be decided in the affirmative. And the experience of our recent World War amply demonstrated that women are capable of assuming an immensely greater role in industry and the professions than the jealousy of the male sex is willing to permit. Such progress as they have been permitted to make in the teeth of male opposition and indifference is curiously haphazard. In Detroit, for example, during the war years women operated the street cars quite as competently as men. Today, not a single woman operator remains. Masculine-made Michigan law prohibits women from working as bar-tenders, although as waitresses they may freely carry the male-mixed liquor to the customer's table. Although women have long since demonstrated their ability as physicians, my own State University admits only one-thirtieth as many women as men to its medical school. Again, although no one questions their fitness to teach advanced education, only an occasional brilliant woman succeeds in breaching the closed preserve of the history department. Even the barber's trade, which women are peculiarly fitted to practice, is closed to them.

It was my first thought upon being invited to deliver this discourse to entitle it "The Progress of Fifty Years," but a moment's reflection caused me to desist. For the fact is clear that while we have made enormous progress in scientific and mechanical fields we have made little or none in the moral and intellectual realms. The education of the masses has been achieved. Their acquisition of wisdom is quite another thing; and the American public still remains as susceptible to the wiles of political and other quacks as it was before the spread of universal education. The lessons of history are sufficiently clear, as are the precepts of morality, but neither individuals nor the masses are under any compulsion to observe them.

In 1777, for example, the Congress undertook to nullify economic law by enacting measures for the regulation of all prices, regardless of the law of supply and demand. Like King Canute, it would sweep back the tide with a broom. The resultant consequences were such that before the end of the year John Adams was writing that if the act was not repealed it would produce a civil war and the ruin of the state. Yet in the face of this and abundant like experiences, during the recent war our country, along with most of the world, embarked upon the self-same course of folly; and our President is today urging that we return to it. The lamp of experience by which the feet of Patrick Henry were guided seems at times to grow very dim.

But the greatest folly our half-century has witnessed has been staged across the sea. As recently as 1924 Professor Edward P. Cheyney, as president of the American Historical Association, delivered a profoundly moving address. His subject was "Law in History," and from his lifetime of study he identified six general tendencies or laws of human development. Number 4 was the Law of Democracy; Number 5, the Law of Necessity for Free Consent; and Number 6, the Law of Moral Progress. Of the Law of Democracy he said: "There has been . . . a clear, and in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a rapidly growing tendency to the overthrow or limitation of government carried on by a single individual. Autocratic monarchy has practically disappeared. If there is no such Law of Democracy we are adrift on a sea whose winds and tides and shores are all unknown."

Such was the great scholar's belief only twenty-four years ago. If he were living today would he feel the like assurance that the laws of Democracy, of Morality, and of Free Consent are as impregnable as he then believed them to be? Or is the current reversion to their opposite pole a mere passing storm which may temporarily deflect, but cannot permanently stay, their ownward march?

America's oldest historical society, and in certain respects still the most distinguished one, was founded in Boston in 1791. Other similar organizations followed in due course in Worcester, New York, and other eastern centers. Meanwhile, new



states were being created in the Middle West, and in several instances historical societies were founded even before statehood was attained. The Michigan Historical Society was formed in 1830 by a brilliant group of men of which the leading spirits were Governor Lewis Cass and Henry R. Schoolcraft. Both the Wisconsin and the Minnesota State Historical societies date from their respective territorial periods, when the foundations of society were still fluid. Iowa and certain other midwestern states did not lag far behind the three I have mentioned.

But the Wisconsin State Historical Society towered over all others, setting an example which many other states have been eager to emulate. Its imposing library building, erected by the tax payers in 1898-1901, still remains one of the finest library buildings in the country. More important than this, however, was the example set by Wisconsin of tying the State Historical Society and the State University closely together, with each institution serving to complement and inspire the other.

Missouri, a leader in many fields, was not a pioneer in the field of historical activity. Regrettably, with a richer historical background to cultivate than many of her neighboring states, her garden went untouched for three-quarters of a century after statehood was attained. Since 1898, however, a steady, and steadily more successful effort, to win for Missouri a rank in the historical field commensurate with her position of leadership in numerous others has been exerted.

The achievements of the State Historical Society of Missouri during its first half-century have been recited by other speakers, but I wish in closing to add my own brief tribute, directing my remarks to the leader, rather than to the Society he so ably leads.

When I was a student in the University of Missouri, no one in Columbia had ever heard of Floyd Shoemaker, and no one elsewhere, save perhaps a doting parent, had prophesied for him a distinguished career. In the days of his early manhood he cast his lot with the State Historical Society, which now he has served for almost forty years. For thirty-three



of them he has been its secretary and executive head. By virtue of seniority he is the dean of all state historical society directors. Under his guidance the Society's membership has become much larger than that of any other state historical society. The *Review*, which he has edited for thirty-three years, is one of the outstanding historical periodicals of the country. In the last third of a century, besides editing the thirty-three annual volumes of the *Review*, he has written six books about Missouri and has edited or co-edited about thirty more. It is quite certain that he has written more, and knows more, about your state than any one else alive, and that he has done more to advertise the fame of Missouri and Missourians than anyone else has ever done. If faithful and distinguished service is deserving of recognition, Dr. Shoemaker should be kept in his present position at least until the Society he adorns shall celebrate its centennial, fifty years hence.

## REEDY OF THE MIRROR

BY JOHN T. FLANAGAN\*

"It is anti-democracy—militarism, secret diplomacy, protective tariffism, junkerism, landlordism, exploitation of race against race, man against man, the mythic balance of power involving interference with racial lines and natural trade development—that has caused the war. And from this war can flow nothing worthy the name of blessing save what may be of democratic tendency and achievement."

These words were written not in 1941 or 1945 but October 2, 1914. Their author was not Walter Lippmann, or Henry Wallace, or Franklin D. Roosevelt, but William Marion Reedy. They appeared not in one of the great metropolitan dailies nor were they heard over the airplanes; rather they constituted part of an editorial in a St. Louis weekly journal called the *Mirror*, more exactly *Reedy's Mirror*.

The United States has had a number of unusual periodicals ranging from the *Dial* of Emerson and Margaret Fuller to the *Emporia Gazette* of William Allen White which have exercised a national influence thoroughly out of proportion to their circulation. Usually they have reflected the insight and liberalism of their editors and often they have been committed to a single point of view. But none of them was more widely read or more frequently quoted than *Reedy's Mirror*, which from 1893 to 1920 expressed the vigorous personality of its editor and proprietor.

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\*JOHN T. FLANAGAN, a native of Minnesota, was educated at the University of Minnesota, receiving his A.B. in 1927 and his Ph.D. in 1935. He was instructor in English for one year at the University of North Dakota; instructor and assistant professor of English, University of Minnesota, 1929-1945; professor of English, Southern Methodist University, 1945-1946; and associate professor of English, University of Illinois, 1946-present. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He is the author of *James Hall, Literary Pioneer of the Ohio Valley*, 1941; editor of *America Is West*, 1945, and a frequent contributor to such magazines as *Minnesota History*, *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, *Michigan History*, *American Literature*, *American Scholar*, *Southwest Review*, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, *New-England Quarterly*, etc. For the last three years he has been a regular contributor to the *Chicago Sun Book Week*.

For over two decades William Marion Reedy was the most conspicuous journalist in St. Louis, and the city which supported Joseph Pulitzer's sober *Post-Dispatch* delighted in the tirades against complacency, boodling, and municipal corruption which poured in freshets from Reedy's pen. Seizing the thesis to which Lincoln Steffens devoted two out of eight chapters in his memorable volume *The Shame of the Cities*, Reedy called names and thundered against the scoundrels who raided the municipal treasury. Moreover, nettled by the way in which Chicago had eclipsed St. Louis and fearful that bumptious Kansas City might do the same, Reedy vociferously supported the World's Fair of 1904, championed beautification of the city's periphery, praised its progressive business men, and aided its reform candidates for mayor.

But local politics did not bound Reedy's horizon. The leading *Mirror* articles covered a wide field which included the platforms and leadership of the national political parties, theories of economics or sociology, trends in art exhibitions, the popular theater, and current literature. Between editorial discussions of the imminence of a world war, Reedy was capable of interpolating a vivid description of the arrival of Indian summer. His reviews of the new books were masterpieces of quick perception. Moreover, Reedy opened his columns to the unknowns, the fledgling poets and storytellers who were struggling for a foothold on the literary ladder. If his word was law to many, his praise was like honey to the chosen few. To Edgar Lee Masters, who owed Reedy much for encouragement and direction at a critical time in his career, Reedy was the literary czar of the Middle West.

Yet it is curious how little has appeared in print about the man himself and how little Reedy is known today, less than three decades after his death in 1920. Charles J. Finger continued the *Mirror* feebly for a few weeks and paid occasional tributes to his mentor; he also wrote the terse sketch in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Vincent Starrett penned an elegiac but nebulous essay. Masters without supplying much biographical data contrived to sketch Reedy's personality and to emphasize his gargantuan appetites. Reedy himself published no books, confining himself outside the

*Mirror* to occasional essays and to prefaces for other men's volumes. To date no biography has appeared, and the tremendous mass of correspondence (during one long period he wrote weekly to Edgar Lee Masters) remains scattered and uncollected. The *Mirror* is Reedy's monument, and there is scarcely a complete file of the *Mirror* in the country.

Reedy himself was St. Louis-born in 1862, the son of a local police officer. After graduation from St. Louis University at the age of eighteen he became a reporter for the *Missouri Republican* and subsequently served under Joseph B. McCullagh, the famous editor of the *Globe-Democrat*. In the early 1890's a group of men had founded the *St. Louis Sunday Mirror* and had made it into a combined sporting and society paper. But it did not flourish and in 1896 James Campbell, who had already nursed it through bankruptcy, turned it over to Reedy to make of it what he wished. Reedy published it until his death.

Needless to say, the *Mirror* did not suffer this change of ownership without undergoing a transformation. From a society journal reporting the doings of the St. Louis aristocracy Reedy made it into a literary and cultural weekly with a pronounced liberal slant. Probably no better account of the policy behind the periodical could be given than that expressed in an editorial paragraph, December 16, 1894:

The MIRROR stands for an idea in this Western country, and everything about it expresses that idea—the idea of giving expression to honest opinions upon the finer, oftentimes the frailer, things of life, of regarding the world and all that it contains in a light other than the basely practical. The paper is an attempt at a propaganda of a sane aestheticism, the absence of which in the West is as deplorable as it is pronounced. The MIRROR is edited and printed for people who are not engrossed solely in the actualities of life but have time now and then to revel in dreams that come through the ivory gate.

Some months later, on January 21, 1897, Reedy reiterated these views in asserting that his *Mirror* had no policy but honesty. He also disclaimed any editorial control or financial restrictions.

It is the organ of nobody but its editor, who is himself a nobody. It will express the opinions, fixed or fleeting, as the case may be, of the editor,

upon the problems presenting themselves for adjustment and solution from week to week. The paper will not preach or prose. It will reflect life as it strikes one man in his many moods, not always consistent.

The real clue to the peculiar character and success of the *Mirror* is the personality of its editor. For no American periodical, not Godkin's *Nation*, not H. L. Mencken's *American Mercury* during the 1920's, was more completely the expression of one man. Reedy's own writing, found most conspicuously in his weekly column entitled "Reflections," invariably set the tone, but his point of view found expression in the very contributors he chose and the departments he authorized. Nor did he limit himself to the expression of controversial opinion. Frequently his sketches, his stories, his verse found their way into print side by side with the work of better-known imaginative writers.

The scope and nature of the *Mirror* (the issue of February 15, 1900, bore the subtitle, "A Weekly Journal Reflecting the Interests of Thinking People") may best be indicated by an outline of departments and contributors. The initial page was usually concerned with recent political developments, party gossip, comments on appointments or judicial decisions throughout the nation, opinions on events in Missouri and St. Louis. But it was not inevitably devoted to politics. A book which had focused public attention, a new play, the death of a celebrated author, moral questions ranging from nudity in art to prostitution were quite likely to enjoy Reedy's attention. During national election years, of course, Reedy's innate penchant for politics tended to crowd other matters into the interior pages, but his tastes were eclectic and often unpredictable.

Each issue of the *Mirror* contained some poetry and some fiction. The verse was quite representative of the best being written in the United States. Among the more established poets whom Reedy printed were Bliss Carman, Richard Le Gallienne, Lizette Reese, Clinton Scollard, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Percival Pollard. More important, he welcomed poets who had not yet won their spurs, native St. Louisans like Sara Teasdale and Orrick Johns, but also Edna St. Vin-

cent Millay, Babette Deutsch, Witter Bynner, John Gould Fletcher, William Rose Benet, Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, and especially Edgar Lee Masters. Masters was his greatest find, and not the least important date in American literary history is May 29, 1914, when under the pseudonym of Webster Ford, Masters published in the *Mirror* the first instalment of his *Spoon River Anthology*. Webster Ford was thus the first of the famous Spoon River characters to achieve identity.

Among the contributors of prose to the *Mirror* were Kate Chopin, Benjamin de Casseres, Opie Read, Edwin Biorkman, Harris Merton Lyon (the De Maupassant, Junior, of Dreiser's *Twelve Men*), Clarence Darrow, Sadakichi Hartman, Carl Sandburg, Charles J. Finger, Otto Heller, Zoe Akins, Ezra Pound, and R. B. Cunningham-Graham. Holiday numbers at Christmas or Easter were likely to contain reprinted or "borrowed" stories and articles, so that to the *Mirror* readers the names of Maxim Gorki, John Galsworthy, Joseph Conrad, Anatole France, A.E., and Lord Dunsany were not unfamiliar.

To staff members were entrusted most of the routine reviews, most of the notices of drama and music then current in St. Louis. But Reedy was just as likely to intrude here as elsewhere or to invite some well-known critic to estimate a provocative book. A weekly periodical devoted to literature and culture must of necessity be departmentalized, but Reedy saw to it that his review columns did not ossify. And he himself could always be relied upon for salt and pungency.

Thus a performance in St. Louis of Wilde's *A Woman of No Importance* suggested to him the superficiality as well as the ease of epigrammatic writing. In the issue of April 29, 1894, he concocted his own maxims:

1. To reason is to find excuse for one's prejudices.
2. Nothing exceeds like finesse.
3. All art is untrue when it is truthful.
4. A taste for pie is a sign of a high order of genius. It implies boundless faith.
5. The best way to learn to think is to try to forget.

Impelled to express his opinion of a recent drama or to flay a current thespian, Reedy was forthright, and neither

provincialism nor artistic immaturity warped his judgment. He found Ada Rehan a mannered actress and confessed only ennui at a performance of *The School for Scandal*. Mrs. Leslie Carter acting in *Du Barry* seemed fatigued to Reedy and failed to make of it anything very substantial. Also he criticized the actress for presenting too charming a character in a thin and gauzy play. Pinero's drama *Iris* Reedy blasted as empty, sordid, mercenary. Its heroine, he affirmed, was so passionless, inconstant, and soulless that even the devil wouldn't bother her.

On the other hand, certain performers pleased him tremendously. Olga Nethersole was excellent as Sappho, and Daudet's play put no halo on the harlot. To Reedy the actress was tender, flexible, not passionate but pliant, soft, womanly; she eliminated from her performance the coarse and virago-like portrait drawn by the playwright. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson made a symphony out of *Hamlet*, a characterization remarkable for its smoothness and polish. And in Richard Mansfield, particularly as the actor appeared in *Julius Caesar*, Reedy saw "the greatest stage genius of the modern English-speaking world." Mansfield's Brutus he found more romantic than classic, and he perceived in the role a lyric quality which almost transcended the tragic.

Throughout his journalistic career, of course, Reedy was a reader and reviewer of books, one who devoured volumes not line by line but page by page. To his appraisals he brought catholic tastes and a wide if somewhat unconventional background. His analyses were sharp and often expressed with trenchant brevity but he was also willing to discuss at some length a book which he deemed important, and the death of an eminent author usually evoked an obituary notice which was more evaluation than tribute.

Thus *Fact and Comment*, a belated book by Herbert Spencer, stimulated a long review in the issue of June 26, 1902. Reedy termed the volume the last words of the greatest of nineteenth century philosophers, and praised its lucid style and thought. But Spencer, he asserted, on the brink of the grave surrendered himself to nothingness. He was fundamentally a philosophical anarchist who approached nihilism.

In Houston Chamberlain's notorious *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century* Reedy saw a readable but sinister apotheosis of pan-Germanism which was full of glib generalizations. He scorned the book particularly for its attack on the Jews whom it accused of materialism and servility. Shortly before his death he reviewed Lytton Strachey's *Eminent Victorians* and was at once won by its style. But he saw through the author's approach immediately. "The book is an exasperation," he wrote, "it is so brilliantly unfair. Strachey takes the eminences and vivisections them for their littlenesses."

Occasionally Reedy's longer estimates of authors reveal as much about Reedy's own principles as they do of the subjects discussed, yet he rarely leaves the reader without a flash of insight. The essays of Agnes Repplier, neglected even now, he praised for their erudition and breadth of judgment.

Nothing that is human, and decent, is foreign to her. Her critical judgment is both keen and sound and her sense of humor saves her from the slightest suspicion of extravagance. She has breadth of mind and sympathy with life. She maintains that the so-called old ideals contain about all that is good and none of what is fantastic in the new ideals. And she is right.

An obituary editorial on Zola, October 2, 1902, observed that the Frenchman's sordid, mephitic works might not live, but that his name would long be honored because of his gospel of work, his defense of Dreyfus, and his passion for justice. Zola lacked vision, Reedy thought, in electing to depict the unclean and the coarse, but obviously he was unmoral rather than immoral. Tolstoy also attracted Reedy's attention, more for his social and economic theories than for his literary achievements. Thus *Resurrection* was less a novel than a précis about Russia's submerged millions with a kind of inactive nihilism as its message. But Tolstoy's very idiosyncrasies were impressive. "Tolstoy is surely the craziest genius alive—for he is undoubtedly a genius as he is a religious and economic and social lunatic." In 1908 Tolstoy's eightieth birthday elicited a more unequivocal tribute from Reedy. Pointing out that the Russian novelist approved passive resistance, that he opposed war, discord, any lack of charity,



and that the only government he accepted was one motivated by brotherly love, Reedy affirmed that Tolstoy deserved the world's respect as a fine artist, a profound philosopher, and the world's greatest anarchist.

Indeed Tolstoy seemed more attractive than Ralph Waldo Emerson, despite some similarities in their attitude toward society. Reedy respected Emerson for his style and language, for his capable poetry, for his mystical idealism, but felt that the American people had small cause to apotheosize him.

Greatness is constructed out of different materials than Emerson had at his command. Emerson merely summarized, but never systematized. He explained, but never created. His mind was too receptive to be constructively original. Emerson's philosophy is vague and vacuous. It begins in nowhere and ends in nowhere. It is mellifuously pompous, but does not enlighten. It deals with alluring intangibilities, but does not satisfy. Emerson was a scholar rather than a profound thinker.

Possibly this attack on one of America's "sacred cows" was motivated less by any basic aversion to Emerson himself than by a scorn for the fulsome eulogies which poured from the press on the centennial of his birth. Reedy often failed to accept the conventional estimate of greatness.

For his fellow St. Louisan, William Torrey Harris, superintendent of schools, founder of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, and subsequently United States Commissioner of Education, Reedy had at best a certain tolerance. He found in Harris the same kind of misty idealism which he disliked in Emerson, and he resented the way in which Harris's diluted Hegelianism was taken up by St. Louis study groups and women's clubs. The wide acclaim of Harris after his conducting of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy Reedy attributed to insincere celebrity worship. Certainly the philosophical movement which was St. Louis's chief claim to intellectual distinction in the later nineteenth century never won his suffrage.

Reedy's judgments of contemporary writers were impressionistic but often had surprising validity. In Eugene Field he saw largely literary emotionalism and detected a considerable amount of trickery. He thought that Field was insincere,

a fraudulent artist whose real metier lay if not in pornography at least in tales and fabliaux of an Elizabethan heartiness. The histrionic element which was so strong in Field and which at the time of his departure from Denver allowed him to put on a farewell benefit in which he sang, recited, and played the piano was readily apparent to Reedy.

Hamlin Garland won moderate approval, although Reedy disliked his whole-hearted indictment of western culture. More of a cynic than Garland, Reedy argued that any such attack on American civilization should be on a national, not on a regional basis. Despite the *gemülichkeit* which he relished in his native St. Louis, he was quick to admit the presence of materialism and artistic crudity in American life. Yet when the economic motive dwarfed everything else, as it did in the philosophy of Ed Howe, famous editor of the *Atchison Globe*, Reedy protested. He admired Howe's grim fiction and grudgingly accepted Howe's frank assertion of the gospel of success, but he could not reconcile the man's sharp intelligence with his credo of materialism and indifference to failure. This "Kansas Kipling with the heart left out," said Reedy in his issue of September 7, 1911, was hopelessly complacent and egocentric. He accused Howe of holding the crassest materialistic philosophy since Machiavelli although he approved of Howe's honest affirmation of his creed. The paradox of Ed Howe's success doctrine was that in its celebration of achievement it was ideally suited to produce radicals. "Bare, bald, blunt, brutal, his style, with a sneer for a fugue glorifies the man on top no matter how he got there." In Reedy's liberal philosophy, might was certainly not identical with right no matter how the sage of Potato Hill felt about it.

To many of the new poets who were slowly forging a revolution in American verse, Reedy was hospitable. The appearance of some of Vachel Lindsay's moon poems in the *Mirror* gave him a chance to welcome an authentic new voice, a bard who believed both in cadenced verse and in writing songs intelligible to the people. And after he had printed the last of the *Spoon River* epitaphs he praised Edgar Lee Masters highly for his originality in form and content. "The Spoon River verse is natural verse," he declared, "and the music of

it is measured by the susurations of the tides of feeling in the thought." Reedy felt no hesitation in pronouncing Master's work to be the greatest American poetry since Whitman's, and even preferred it to Whitman's because he found it less inchoate. Reedy also presented bouquets to Harriet Monroe for the service rendered to American verse by her magazine *Poetry*, and shared with Miss Monroe her admiration for the work of Carl Sandburg.

But frequently as Reedy wrote about the theater and books, it was politics which fascinated him from the beginning and which provided him a perennial subject. Partisan battles, the rise of regional protest groups like the Grangers and Populists, the campaign of William Jennings Bryan to rally the little people of the country against the colossus of Wall Street, municipal feuds in St. Louis and at Jefferson City, the quadrennial spectacle in which out of endless jockeying and horse-trading emerged the national candidates of two weary parties, these tempted his pen to long and often virulent exposition.

Reedy was a political liberal who found himself at home most frequently in the Democratic party but who recognized honesty and ability wherever they appeared. If he subscribed to any particular principle it was the Single Tax theory of Henry George. He hated complacency, demagoguery, rank conservatism, financial domination of elections, imperialism, all forms of corruption and chicanery. The St. Louis of the early 1900's scandalized him as much as it did Lincoln Steffens. When young Joseph Folk, whose fearless prosecution of municipal gangsters won him elections as mayor of St. Louis and later as governor of Missouri, appeared on the scene, he welcomed his ability, adroitness, and honesty. What led Reedy to withhold full support from the man who at the age of 34 had won a national reputation something like that of Harold Stassen today was Folk's avidity for power. As Reedy expressed it, in Folk there was "an unscrupulously ambitious genius, coupled with a suavity of inflexible autolatry that is as mercilessly cruel toward its ends as any of the logic that marks the philosophy of Nicholas Machiavelli." Reedy's character portrait of "that man Folk" in the *Mirror* for Easter, 1903, is an excellent example of his power to dissect a political figure.

As the *Mirror* was a St. Louis periodical, its columns naturally held a large amount of local political discussion. Sometimes Reedy's observation of what took place in his home town produced such a cynical blast as the following prescription for political success:

Get a privilege, a franchise. Then you can use everybody's property as your own and charge them for using it. Get in with the interests that exploit the people at large and you are all right.

That's the quickest and surest way to get rich quick, but to do it you must smother your heart, dope your conscience and make every convolution of your brain work itself into the similitude of the \$ mark.

By the time you have succeeded you will be doubly dead and trebly damned, but you won't know it. So you'll be happy.

Probably more generally interesting is Reedy's comment on issues and personalities beyond the St. Louis horizon. For though his exposition of doctrines is always lucid, the fact that he wrote in an age of muckraking and personal journalism gives special salience to his discussion of national figures.

William Jennings Bryan and his fiscal policy sorely tried Reedy's instinctive support of the Democratic party. He approved of Bryan's antagonism to eastern capitalism as well as his avowed leadership of the common people, but Bryan's silver program, his refusal to accept national expansion as a *fait accompli*, and his rhetorical effulgence exasperated Reedy. To him the Democratic convention of 1896 represented the height of political idiocy. It was not a gathering of dignified leaders but a "convocation of political thaumaturgists" who succeeded in producing a platform which was a "potpourri of paretic economics, imbecile incendiarism, maudlin democracy, and embryo anarchy." Reedy's account of the various speakers who for five days made the Chicago welkin ring with paeans to the rights of man exemplifies admirably both his feeling of disgust and his command of invective:

The fanatic fanfarronade of Duncan, of Texas, the interminable balderdash of the eagle-nosed Daniel, of Virginia, the eager, icy, scientific sophism of the crouch-necked Altgeld, the belching of the gibbous reservoir of intestines, Hogg, of Texas, the raucous, grasping inanities of Marston, the water-drinker from Louisiana, all these were gratefully received by the hungry horde.

Nor was his final estimate of the convention's performance any more flattering. "The record of the Chicago gathering is one of hysterics, malignant idiocy, treason, self-seeking, corruption and debauchery and debasement of popular spirit and popular principles." Here spoke not democracy but mobocracy.

Four years later Reedy declared that the Democrats needed both a man and a plan. Bryan he now found completely impossible, silver as an issue had sunk into limbo. Independence and courage alone could save the national parties, "the one from its drift into an oligarchic despotism, the other from an hysterical obstructionism the unreasoning, fantastic freneticism of which is symptomatic only of the impotence consequent upon stuprated functions of agitation." At the time of the election of 1900 he remarked that Bryan was dangerously sincere, McKinley dangerously insincere, and he subsequently asserted that the election of the latter was close to being a national calamity. On the other hand, he quickly saw something both unconventional and admirable in Theodore Roosevelt, whose support of the merit system and whose energy he approved.

Reedy was able to accept the Republican triumph more gracefully a little later because he felt that Roosevelt was succeeding in the presidential chair. In Roosevelt's speeches he observed no demagoguery but much common sense; he also liked to see this scion of an eastern family preach the doctrine of work and demonstrate vitality. Roosevelt's creed, said Reedy, was "the sensible substratum of Mr. Bryan's phantasmagoric fanfaronading."

In general not many political leaders of his day won Reedy's support. Taft seemed elephantine and tiresome, his speeches merely verbose twaddle. In 1908 Reedy wrote that Taft "was conservative in one-half of a sentence and radical in the other. And he is interminably long." He ridiculed the Scandinavian background of John A. Johnson of Minnesota, once a prominent candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. J. J. Ingalls of Kansas he found brilliant rather than profound. "His thinking was superficial, his logic defective, and his style turgid and bewildering." The methods of

Mark Hanna, the "king-maker," Reedy deprecated, although he credited Hanna with sincerity, honesty, and even some sympathy for labor.

Reedy lived long enough to comment on Wilson's failure and to express his scorn for Harding. With William Allen White he found Wilson cold and formal; there was too much of the ego in his cosmos. He lambasted Wilson for losing sight of the League of Nations "in his rapt, colossal autolatry." As for Harding, a *Mirror* headline of June 17, 1920, "The Plutes Put Harding Over," indicates Reedy's estimate. He called the Ohio senator stodgy, safe for Republicans, and sound on tariffs; Harding, he thought, agreed with Ed Howe's materialistic philosophy that "everybody is all right if he's got it."

Obviously the men in public life whom Reedy admired were the reformers and the liberals, those who at least occasionally fought for a principle and suffered for a cause. Tom Johnson, the reform mayor of Cleveland, he praised enthusiastically and often contrasted the municipal administration of the Lake Erie port with that of his own benighted St. Louis. To Joseph Folk he gave limited support because of Folk's basic integrity. In 1920 the *Mirror's* candidate for the presidential nomination was Brand Whitlock, journalist and able administrator. Reedy's obituary discussion of Grover Cleveland was temperate but on the whole commendatory. He had often ridiculed Cleveland's ponderousness and even his fondness for "hideously academic" rhetoric, but on the whole he admired the President. Cleveland was a conservative, he felt, but no compromiser. If not a great statesman, he was a great man with a solemn, stolid sense of duty and a sturdy character. Reedy prophesied that Cleveland might be remembered best for invading a state to break a strike.

The man who pleased Reedy the most during his nearly three decades of political commentary was Theodore Roosevelt. Belonging to a different party, coming from a different background, representing at times social groups with whom Reedy had scant sympathy, Roosevelt frequently won Reedy's editorial support by his anti-monopoly crusade, his swinging of the big stick, his belief in civil service, and his blunt, often

belligerent speeches. In a room full of smoke and fog and rhetoric, the atmospheric trademark of political bargaining, Roosevelt was a sanative influence.

It is questionable, however, whether Reedy's claim on his audience was due to his political animadversions or to the vigorous and often mordant language of his reflections. Masters once pointed out that Reedy, although he limited his writing largely to the *Mirror*, had a literary potentiality superior to that of anyone save H. L. Mencken. And certainly in many ways Reedy resembles the Mencken of the *American Mercury* period. In his command of caustic abuse, in his wide and surprising vocabulary, in his fondness for verbal fireworks, even in his very name-calling, Reedy was a precursor and possibly even a mentor of Mencken.

Early in his *Mirror* editorship Reedy delighted in reducing his political scorn to a phrase, usually alliterative but sometimes merely the substitution of some abusive epithet for the victim's middle name. Thus Grover Cleveland in one of his less intelligent moments was dubbed his "fatuous fatness." Altgeld, the Illinois governor for whom Reedy had scant respect, became either John Paranoiac Altgeld or John Prussic-acid Altgeld. Debs, perennial candidate for the presidency on the Socialist ticket, was alluded to as Eugene Violence Debs; the famous speaker of the house was rebaptized as Chauncey Mountebank Depew; and a certain Michigan senator was called Diarrhoea Ferris. For his many and frequently vituperative references to Bryan, Reedy could seldom improve upon Windy Willie.

Reedy's most picturesque language was reserved for men or themes on which he could focus his resentment or his scorn. He printed a discussion of Master's poetry by Ezra Pound, whom he respected more as critic than as poet. Yet he branded Pound's writing as "an attenuated onomatopoetization of his triturating name." The formation of Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party produced this masterpiece of Reedyan rhetoric: "Banausic enthusiasm at the birth of the Bull Moose party little disturbs a pococurantic world." The Boston magazine dedicated in the 1890's to Populist grievances and social reform definitely aroused his ire.



The *Arena* is a magnificent magazine for long-haired people with short ideas. It is the organ of spiritualism, telepathy, chiromancy, socialism, rheumatism and all other isms. It is a magazine that is calculated to produce in people without wild-eyed vagaries congestion of the cuneiform appendix.

When a contemporary Chicagoan, John Cowley-Brown, launched a short-lived literary magazine called *The Goose-Quill*, Reedy took notice of the event in lines ill calculated to mollify the editor. "Mr. Brown's salutatory remarks are of copious, scornful causticity when they are not scintillantly slaughterous . . . The whole list of literary personages is castigated in a phraseology of vitriolic volubility, with the bitterness of Bierce and the breeziness of the late Brann of the *Iconoclast*." Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, Reedy thought, did good by teaching the need for intelligent effort, beauty, and kindness although a certain vulgarity appeared in Hubbard's work. "But mix up this practical, aesthetic polytechnicism with psychism, with unrestricted freedom, with abstractly asserted sanctity of naturalism, and the combination is moral and social dynamite."

In the year of his death, 1920, Reedy spent some time in a hospital because of a retinal hemorrhage and continued writing his weekly reflections from his bedroom. Whimsically he remarked that the huge bandage over his eye had the effect of making him look like the great Haroun al Raschid. But the hospital diet he hoped might have another effect upon him.

When I abdicate my throne and wander forth into the prosaic world and the dieticians shall have accomplished their full purpose, I expect to appear as sveltd as the young gazelle where erstwhile I appeared in the pachydermatous ponderosity of the hippopotamus.

Comfortable in the Jewish hospital in St. Louis, he felt, as the caption on the paragraph indicated, "at ease in Zion."

Then and at other times Reedy's thoughts wandered to the subject of St. Louis. He himself realized only too well its shortcomings, but he pointed out that it had been the fourth city of the country and his civic pride led him to resent the aspersions cast upon it by others. Yet he found it difficult to defend his natal city save in ironic language. St. Louis,



he remarked, "is the place that had a cyclone. It is the center of the mule market and the shoe market. It was a great tobacco center. But the city has no well-defined character in the public mind. Mention of its name calls up no mental picture, whatever. There is not even a staple, standing jest about the town." And then he added that, as Rome has the Pope and England has Shakespeare, St. Louis is distinguished by *Reedy's Mirror*! Incidentally Reedy probably never heard the bromide that St. Louis was first in shoes, first in booze, and last in the American league.

The social and political philosophy of William Marion Reedy would be difficult to outline here, although many of the propositions which he supported sound like quotations from current editorials. He approved of higher pay for teachers and justified teachers in striking to secure it. He opposed prohibition and any muzzling of free speech. He advocated placing a limit on the excess profits tax so that business could find encouragement. He consistently approved of Henry George's panacea of the Single Tax. And always he argued in favor of world peace and international organization to effect that goal.

It is not strange that Reedy, in the words of Edgar Lee Masters, came close to being economically and spiritually starved. For in his view American life was a spectacle which could bring only tragedy and disgust to the thinking spectator. Personally Reedy was effervescent and vital, a large man whose bulk testified to his honest love for the pleasures of the table. But his mind did not laugh at the foibles of America, and his pen scorched pretense, insincerity, inefficiency, crudity, complacency, and dishonesty alike. It is conceivable that his position in the midland of America conducting a liberal weekly of small circulation prevented his finding as large an audience as his talents and powers should have commanded. But like the proverbial mousetrap which people wanted, the *Mirror* made itself a vendible commodity which appeared on many a library table outside its normal geographical sphere. Not only in St. Louis, but in Chicago, New York, London, Paris, Rome, the *Mirror* was known and read. As one of his early St. Louis associates, Orrick Johns, remarked, Reedy was not only the

city's authentic great man but an editor and critic who belonged less to the city than to the world. As an influence for the better in politics, in more competent journalism, in fresher and more intelligent writing, Reedy's name is already legendary.

Stricken in July, 1920, in San Francisco, where he had gone to report the Democratic national convention, Reedy reputedly said to his physician, "Oh, I am not afraid to die; my only fear is that I cannot die." His fear of physical survival in a decayed state did not materialize. Of his importance as a cultural and intellectual force in the life of early twentieth century America there can be small doubt.

THE MISSOURI READER  
THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

PART IV

EDITED BY ADA PARIS KLEIN<sup>1</sup>

Parting with Old Friends  
Traveling Through the Dakotas  
The Plains Join the Prairies  
Familiar Landmarks  
The Great Bend of the Missouri  
Journey's End

PARTING WITH OLD FRIENDS

The two leaders had had many exciting experiences during their respective explorations. Now, however, they were going home together. The expedition was once more under the joint command of Lewis and Clark.

The expedition set out on the last phase of its journey from just below the mouth of the Yellowstone on the 12th of August, 1806. On August 14, the party reached the villages of the Hidatsas and Mandans, having traveled approximately 1950 miles from Fort Clatsop in four months and twenty-one days. On the way up, it took the party about eight months, from April, 1805, to December, 1805, to cover the 2529 miles from Fort Mandan to Fort Clatsop. When the expedition made the return trip, it came from Traveller's-rest Creek directly to the falls of the Missouri River, which shortened the distance about 579 miles and was a much better route.<sup>2</sup>

Clark writes: ". . . when we were opposit the Mine-  
tares Grand Village we Saw a number of the Nativs viewing  
of [us] we derected the Blunderbuses fired Several times,

<sup>1</sup>ADA PARIS KLEIN, a native of Connecticut, received her B.S. from New Haven State Teachers College and her M.A. from Columbia Teachers College, Columbia University. Mrs. Klein taught for 3 years in the public schools of Stamford, Connecticut. She is now employed as a research associate in the State Historical Society of Missouri.

<sup>2</sup>Elliott, Coues, *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark* (New York, Francis P. Harper, 1893), III, 1259-1263.

Soon after we Came too at a Croud of the natives on the bank opposit the Village of the Shoe Indians or *Mah-har-has*<sup>3</sup> at which place I saw the principal Chief of the Little Village of the Menitarre & the principal Chief of the *Mah-har-has*. those people were extreemly pleased to See us."<sup>4</sup>

Since Lewis was still disabled from the wound in his leg, Clark took over the honors of the occasion. The Indians were most helpful in sharing their stock of corn for the remainder of the trip. However, the leaders were now confronted with the serious problem of trying to induce the principal chiefs of the Minnetarees to descend the river with them. Clark makes this entry on the 15th:

"we then envited them to visit their great father the president of the U. States and to hear his own Councils and receive his Gifts from his own hands as also See the population of a government which can at their pleasure protect and Secure you from all your enimes . . . ."<sup>4</sup>

Clark makes this notation on the 17th: "Settled with Touisant Chabono for his services as an enterpreter the price of a horse and Lodge purchased of him for public Service in all amounting to 500\$ 33 1/3 cents. . . .

"at 2 oClock we left our encampment after taking leave of Colter who also Set out up the river in company with Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Dickson & Handcock. we also took our leave of T. Chabono, his Snake [Shoshone] Indian wife and their child [son] who had accompanied us on our rout to the pacific ocean in the capacity of interpreter and interprete[s]s. T. Chabono wished much to accompany us in the said Capacity if we could have prevailed [upon] the Menetarre Chiefs to dec[e]nd the river with us to the U. States, but as none of those Chiefs of whoes language he was Conversent would accompany us, his services were

<sup>3</sup>Meriwether Lewis, *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*; Printed from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society. . . . Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1904-1905), V, Part II, 337-338. Permission to use the quotations in this article from the *Original Journals* has been courteously granted by the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, by the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, and by the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 339.

no longer of use to the U. States and he was therefore discharged and paid up."<sup>5</sup>

Clark was finally successful in inducing Big White Chief (a Mandan chief) and his family to accompany them. A Mr. Jessomme with his family also accompanied them in the capacity of interpreter. On the 17th, the party once more started out, camping overnight at the old "Ricara" village not far from Fort Mandan.

#### TRAVELING THROUGH THE DAKOTAS

On August 20th: ". . . passed the entrance of Wardepon River . . . passed the place where we left the last encampment of Ricaras in the fall of 1804 and encamped on a Sandbar from the N.E. Side, haveing made 81 miles only . . . The plains begin to change their appearance the grass is turning of a yellow colour. I observe a great alteration in the Current course and appearance of this p<sup>t</sup>. of the Missouri. in places where there was Sand bars in the fall 1804 at this time the main current passes, and where the current then passed is now a Sand bar. Sand bars which were then naked are now covered with willow several feet high. the entrance of some of the Rivers & creeks changed owing to the mud thrown into them, and a layor of mud over some of the bottoms of 8 inches thick."<sup>6</sup>

The expedition passed through the country of the Arika (in the present-day Dakotas) on the 21st. On the 22nd, Clark joyfully notes in his diary:

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 344. John Bakeless, *Lewis and Clark, Partners in Discovery* (New York, Morrow, 1947), 438, 439. Although Clark wanted to take little "Pomp." or Baptiste along with him to St. Louis, both Sacagawea and Charboneau thought that the child was too young since he hadn't been weaned as yet, even though he was nineteen months old. However, Clark did eventually provide a "white-man's education for the child. He was later tutored by a Baptist minister.

"When Prince Paul of Wuertemberg visited the West, he became interested in the lad and took him to Europe, later bringing him back to the United States, apparently on his own second visit in 1829. Baptiste afterward served as guide and interpreter to many white travelers in the West, including Clark's son, Jefferson Clark."

Charboneau, probably accompanied by Sacagawea, did come to St. Louis in 1810 but soon returned to the land of the Indians.

<sup>6</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 349. Note 1: Written Warrenconne when the explorers first saw this stream (Oct. 16, 1804); now Big Beaver Creek.

"I am happy to have it in my power to Say that my worthy friend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lewis is recovering fast, he walked a little to day for the first time. I have discontinu[e]d the tent in the hole the ball came out."<sup>7</sup>

The expedition continued rapidly downstream with little delay except for several stops to hunt for fresh meat. On the 25th the mouth of the Cheyenne River was passed and on the following day the Teton River was reached. (Both of these rivers are in South Dakota.) It was considerably easier traveling downstream than upstream. The Missouri's current did most of the oarsmen's work.

By the 29th, the party had traveled 470 miles since leaving Fort Mandan twelve days previously. It passed the White River which flows through southern South Dakota. Here Clark writes:

" . . . I with Several of the men went out in pursute of Buffalow. the men killed 2 Bulls near me they were very pore I assended to the high Country and from an eminence I had a view of the plains for a great distance. from this eminence I had a view of a greater number of buffalow than I had ever seen before at one time. I must have seen near 20,000 of those animals feeding on this plain. I have observed that in the country between the nations which are at war with each other the greatest numbers of wild animals are to be found."<sup>8</sup>

Clark, and a few of the men had a brief encounter with their old enemies, the Tetons, on August 30th. They proved to be part of the same band that had caused them trouble on their way up the river in the fall of 1804. Clark's refusal to make any overtures of friendship angered the Tetons, and "they all set out on their return to their camps back of a high hill. 7 of them halted on the top of the hill and blackguarded us, told us to come across and they would kill us all &° of which we took no notice." Later, however, when the two Fields brothers and Shannon rejoined them, Clark called their bluff: "we steared across near the opposit Shore, this notion put them [in] some agitation as to our intentions"<sup>9</sup> and the taunting, hostile Indians disappeared.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 358.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 364. Coues, *op. cit.*, III, 1258-1259 gives the distance.

On September 1st, the party experienced another fright when "9 Indians ran down the bank and beckened to us to land, they appeared to be a war party, and I took them to be Tetons and paid no kind of attention to them further than an enquirey to what tribe they belonged, they did not give me any answer," The men were getting ready for the anticipated skirmish when "... the indians came down to meet me I gave them my hand and enquired of them what they were Shooting at, they informed me that they were Shooting off their guns at an old Keg which we had thrown out of one of the Canoes and was floating down. those indians informed me they were Yanktons . . . finding those indians to be Yanktons I invited them down to the boats to Smoke. when we arrived at the Canoes they all eagerly Saluted the Mandan Chief, and we all set and smoked Several pipes . . . we took our leave of this party telling them to return to their band and listen to our councils which we had before given to them . . . at 2 P. M. we came too on the upper point of bon homme opposite the antient fortification and sent out men to hunt on each Side and on the island . . . at this Island we brought 2 years together or on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1804 we Encamped at the lower point of this Island . . . we came 52 miles to day only with a head wind. the country on either Side are butifull and the plains much richer below the Quequer [Qui Court, or Niobtara] river than above that river."<sup>10</sup>

Stormy weather conditions hindered the progress of the party. On the 2nd, the men were able to travel only twenty-two miles. However, on September 3rd: "... passed the entrance of redstone River on the N.E. Side at 11 A M. and at half past 4 P.M we Spied two boats & Several men, our party p[l]eyed their ores and we soon landed on the Side of the Boats the men of [these] boats Saluted us with their Small arms I landed & was met by M<sup>r</sup>. James Airs from Mackanaw by way of Prarie Dechien and S<sup>t</sup>. Louis . . . our first enquirey was after the President of our country and then our friends and the State of the politicks of our country &°.

<sup>10</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 367.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 370, 371, 372. Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 102, locates this place between Bon Homme County, South Dakota and Knox County, Nebraska.

and the State [of] Indian affairs to all of which enquireys Mr. Aires gave us as Satisfactory information as he had it in his power to have collected . . . I am happy to find that my worthy friend Cap<sup>t</sup>. L's is so well as to walk about with ease to himself &c. we made 60 miles to day . . ."<sup>11</sup>

#### THE PLAINS JOIN THE PRAIRIES

On the following day the party "passed the Enterance of the big Sieoux River which is low, and at meridian we came too at Floyds Bluff<sup>12</sup> below the Enterance of Floyds river and assended the hill, with Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lewis and Several men, found the grave had been opened by the nativs and left half covered. we had this grave completely filled up, and returned to the canoes and proceeded on to the Sand bar on which we encamped from the 12<sup>th</sup>. to the 20<sup>th</sup>. of August 1804 near the Mahar Village, here we came to and derected every wet article put out to dry, all the bedding of the party and Skins being wet. as it was late in the evening we deturmined to continue all night . . . we made 36 miles only to day."<sup>13</sup>

The party continued downstream, passing "Council bluffs," Iowa, on September 8th. Clark writes:

"we proceeded on very well all being anxious to get to the River Platt to day they ply'd their orers very well, and we arived at our old encampment at White Catfish Camp 12 miles above the river platt at which place we lay from the 22<sup>th</sup>. to the 26<sup>th</sup>. of July 1804 here we encamped haveing made 78 Miles to day. The Missouri at this place does not appear to contain more water than it did 1000 miles above this, the evaporation must be emence; in the last 1000 miles this river receives the water [of] 20 rivers and maney Creeks

<sup>11</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 374, 375.

<sup>12</sup>Jay, Monaghan, *The Overland Trail* (New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1947), p. 44, locates this place as the hill where Sloux City, Iowa now stands.

<sup>13</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 376, 377. Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 73, note 36. "Apparently just over the border of Woodbury Co., Ia. and near a lake marked on some maps Crooked lake. But there is now no such bend in the river as the text describes, and the point cannot be located exactly."



Several of the Rivers large and the Size of this river or the quantity of water does not appear to increase any."<sup>14</sup>

On September 9th the party "passed the enterance of the great river Platt which is at this time low the water nearly clear the current turbelant as usial; the Sand bars which choked up the Missouri and confined the [river] to a narrow Snagey Chanel are wast<sup>d</sup>. a way and nothing remains but a few Small remains of the bear [bar] which is covered with drift wood. below the R. Platt the current of the Missouri becomes evidently more rapid than above and the Snags much more noumerous and bad to pass late in the evening we arived at the Bald pated prarie and encamped imediately opposit our encampment of the 16<sup>th</sup>. and 17<sup>th</sup>. of July 1804.<sup>15</sup> haveing made 73 miles only to day. The river bottoms are extensive rich and covered with tall large timber, and the hollows of the reveens may be Said to be covered with timber Such as Oake ash Elm and some walnut & hickory. our party appears extreamly anxious to get on and every day appears [to] produce new anxieties in them to get to their country and friends. My worthy friend Cap Lewis has entirely recovered his wounds are heeled up and he can walk and even run nearly as well as ever he could, the parts are yet tender &c &c . . . the climate is every day perceptably wormer and air more Sultery than I have experienced for a long time. the nights are now so worm that I sleep comfortable under a thin blanket, a few days past 2 was not more than sufficient."<sup>16</sup>

Trading parties became more numerous as the expedition progressed down the Missouri River. Traveling sixty-five miles on the 10th, Clark writes:

"proceeded on through a very bad part of the river crouded with Snags & Sawyers and incamped on a Sand bar about 4 miles above the Grand Nemahar. we find the river

<sup>14</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 379-380. Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 52, note 117, says that the "Council bluffs" referred to here was probably not far from the present site of Council Bluffs, Iowa. He also locates the camp of July 22nd as being on the east side of the Missouri, and approximately ten miles above the Platte. Hence, the camp was on or close to the boundary between Mills and Pottawatomie counties, Iowa.

<sup>15</sup>Probably in the present Otoe County, Nebraska.

<sup>16</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 380-381.

in this timbered country narrow and more moving Sands and a much greater quantity of Sawyers or Snags than above. Great caution and much attention is required to Stear clear of all those difficuelties in this low State of the water."<sup>17</sup>

#### FAMILIAR LANDMARKS

The expedition was finding it a little more difficult now. The rate of speed was reduced somewhat by the rapid river and snags, and the party was able to make only forty miles on the 11th. Clark makes this entry in regard to the day's trip:

" . . . passed the nemahar<sup>18</sup> which was low and did not appear as wide as when we passed up. Wolf river<sup>19</sup> scercely runs at all, . . . halted a little above the Nadawa river<sup>20</sup> on the S. Side of the Missouri to kill Some meat . . . we proceeded on a few miles below the Nodawa Island and encamped on a Small Isl<sup>d</sup>. near the N. E. Side, haveing came 40 miles only to day . . . I observe on the Shores much deer Sign the [musquitos] are no longer troublesome on the river, from what cause they are noumerous above and not so on this part of the river I cannot account. Wolves were howling in different directions this evening after we had encamped, and the barking of the little prarie wolves [so] resembled those of our Common small Dogs that 3/4 of the party believed them to be dogs of Some boat assending which was yet below us. the barking of those little wolves I have frequently taken notice of on this as also the other Side of the Rocky mountains, and their bark so much resembles or Sounds to me like our common Small cur dogs that I have frequently mistaken them for that Species of dog. The papaws nearly ripe."<sup>21</sup>

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 381.

<sup>18</sup>Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 43, note 96, says "At this point the Expedition has passed that section of the river which separates the northeast corner of Kansas from Missouri, and is on that short section where the river separates the southeast corner of Nebraska from Missouri—with Holt and Atchison Cos., Mo., on the right ascending the river. . . ."

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 42, note 90, says "It is the Riviere du Loup of early French maps, now called Wolf river, running in northeastern Kansas and reaching the Missouri through Doniphan Co."

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 41, note 88 says "The river separates Holt Co. [Missouri], on the west from portions of Andrew and Nodaway Co. [Missouri] on the east; higher up it runs entirely in the latter but quite near the border of Atchison Co."

<sup>21</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 382.

The Lewis and Clark *Journals* were amongst the earliest works to give a detailed description of Missouri, particularly along the the Missouri River. The *Journals* were more descriptive and detailed on the trip going up the river than on the return trip. Travelling downstream was a good deal easier, enabling the party to make better time.

The party met Captain Robert McClellan at St. Michael's Prairie<sup>22</sup> on September 12th. Since the weather was forbidding, the party decided to spend the night here, sending five hunters ahead. Clark makes this entry on September 13th:

"rose early M<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Clellen (*an old acquaintance in the army*) gave each man a Dram and a little after Sunrise we Set out . . . at 8 A. M. we landed at the Camp of the 5 hunters whome we had Sent a head, they had killed ncthing, the wind being too high for us to proceed in Safty through the eme[n]city of Snags which was imediately belcw we concluded to lye by and Sent on the Small canoes a Short distance to hunt and kill Some meat we Sent out 2 men in the bottom they soon returned with one turky and informed that the rushes was so high and thick that it was impossible to kill any deer . . . we again proceeded on down a fiew miles and encamped on the N. E. Side of the Missouri haveing decended 18 Miles only to day. the day disagreeably worm . . . I walked in the bottom in the thick rushes and the Growth of timber Common to the Illinois such as cotton wood, Sycamore, ash, mulberry, Elm of different species, walnut, hickory, horn beem, pappaw arrow wocd willow, prickly ash &c and Grape vines, pees of 3 species &c &c."<sup>23</sup>

On the 14th day of September the party entered "the part of the Missouri the Kanzas nation resort to at this season of the year for the purpose of robbing the perogues passing up to other nations above, we have every reason to expect to meet with them, and agreeably to their common custom of examining every thing in the perogues and takeing what they want out of them . . . at 2 P. M. a little below the lower [end]

<sup>22</sup>Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 40, note 85, locates this point as near St. Joseph, Missouri.

<sup>23</sup>*Original Journals*, V. Part II, 383-384.

of the old Kansas Village we met three large boats bound to the Yanktons and Mahars the property of M<sup>r</sup>. Lacroy, M<sup>r</sup>. Aiten & M<sup>r</sup>. Coutau all from S<sup>t</sup>. Louis, those young men received us with great friendship and pressed on us Some whisky for our men, Bisquet, Pork and Onions, & part of their Stores . . . . we Saw 37 Deer on the banks and in the river to day 5 of which we killed those deer were Meager. we proceeded on to an Island near the middle of the river below our encampment of the 1<sup>st</sup>. of July 1804 and encamped haveing decended only 53 miles to day. our party received a dram and Sung Songs untill 11 oClock at night in the greatest harmony."<sup>24</sup>

#### THE GREAT BEND OF THE MISSOURI

The next day ". . . passed the enterance of the Kansas river which was very low about a mile below we landed and Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lewis and my self assended a hill which appeared to have a commanding situation for a fort, the Shore is bold and rocky imediately at the foot of the hill, from the top of the hill you have a perfect command of the river, this hill fronts the Kansas and has a view of the Missouri a Short distance above that river. we landed one time only to let the men geather Pappaws or the custard apple of which this country abounds, and the men are very fond of . . . . as the winds were unfavourable the greater part of the day we only decended 49 Miles and encamped a Short distance Above Hay cabin Creek. we are not tormented by the Musquetors in this lower portion of the river, as we were above the river platt and as high up as the Rochejhone and for a fiew miles up that river and above its enterance into the Missouri. we pass<sup>d</sup>. some of the most charming bottom lands to day and the uplands by no means bad, all well timber<sup>d</sup>. the weather disagreeably worm and if it was not for the constant winds which blow from the S and SE. we Should be almost suficated coming out of a northern Country open and Cool between the Lat<sup>ds</sup>. of 46<sup>d</sup>. and 49°. North . . . . is probably the cause of

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 384; Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 36. Note 75 gives this as "Diamond Island."

our experiencing the heat much more senceable than those who have continued within the paralel of Latitude."<sup>25</sup>

September 17th: ". . . pass the Island of the little osage Village which is considered by the navigater[s] of this river to be the worst place in it. at this place [the] water of the Missouri is confined between an Island and the S E main Shore and passes through a narrow chanel for more than 2 miles which is crouded with Snags in maney places quit[e] across obligeing the navigater to pick his passage between those Snags as he can, in maney places the current passing with great velocity against the banks which cause them to fall &c. at 11 A. M. we met a Captain M<sup>c</sup>Clellin . . . assending in a large boat. this gentleman an acquaintance of my friend Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lewis was Somewhat astonished to see us return and appeared rejoiced to meet us . . . this Gentleman informed us that we had been long Since given out [up] by the people of the U S Generaly and almost forgotton, the President of the U. States had yet hopes of us; we received some civilities of Cap<sup>t</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Clellin, he gave us Some Buisquet, Chocolate Sugar & whiskey, for which our party were in want and for which we made a return of a barrel of corn & much obliged to him. . . .

"we decended only 30 miles today and encamped 4 miles above Grand river on S. E. Side."<sup>26</sup>

The expedition passed the Grand River on the 18th.<sup>27</sup> "a Short distance below we came up with our hunters, they had killed nothing. at 10 oClock we came too and gathered pottows [papaws] to eate we have nothing but a few Buisquit to eate and are partly compelled to eate poppows which we

<sup>25</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 385. The expedition had now passed the present site of Kansas City. Meriwether Lewis, *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, Kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration, 1803-1806*, ed. by Milo M. Quaife (Wisconsin State Historical Society Collections, Vol. XXII) (Madison, 1916), p. 399. Hay Cabin Creek is the modern Little Blue Creek.

<sup>26</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 386-387, 388. Brewton Berry, Carl Chapman, and John Mack in "Archaeological Remains of the Osage," reprinted from *American Antiquities*, X, No. 1 (July, 1944), 4, say that the little Osage village is in Salline County, Missouri. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, I, Part I, 49, note 1, locates this as near the present Malta Bend and not far below the site of Fort Orleans in present Carroll County.

<sup>27</sup>Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 24, note 52, notes: "At the confluence of this river with the Missouri is Brunswick in Carroll County."

find in great quantities on the Shores, the weather we found excessively hot as usual. the lands fine particularly the bottoms. a charming Oake bottom on the S. E. Side of the Missouri above the 2 charletons rivers we find the current of this part of the Missouri much more jentle than it was as we assended, the water is now low and where it is much confin'd it is rapid. we saw very little appearance of deer, saw one bear at a distance and 3 turkeys only to day. our party entirely out of provisions subsisting on poppaws . . . we made 52 miles to day only . . . Encamped on an Island nearly opposit to the enterance of Mine river."<sup>28</sup>

The party was really within sight of the last part of their long voyage. Clark writes on the 19th:

"the men plyd their oares & we decended with great velocity, only came too once for the purpose of gathering pappows, our anxiety as also the wish of the party to proceed on as expeditiously as possible to the Illinois enduce us to continue on without halting to hunt. we calculate on ariving at the first Settlements on tomorrow evening which is 140 miles, and [the] objet of our party is to divide the distance into two days, this day to the Osarge River, and tomorrow to the Charreton a Small french Village. we arived at the Enterance of Osage River at dark and encamped on the Spot we had encamped on the 1<sup>st</sup>. & 2<sup>nd</sup>. of June 1804 haveing came 72 miles."<sup>29</sup>

Hampered by an unaccounted for inflammation and swelling of the eyes of three members of the party, who were therefore unable to row, the expedition found it necessary on the 20th to abandon and set adrift one of their boats which had been made by lashing two canoes together. ". . . a little after day light we Set out and proceeded on very well. The Osage river [is] very low and discharges but a Small quantity of water at this time for so large a river. at meridian we passed the enterance of the Gasconnade river below which we met a perogue with 5 french men bound to the Osarge G<sup>d</sup>. village. . . . we saw some cows on the bank which was a

<sup>28</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 388. Lamine River.

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 389. The party camped on the south side of the river. The Osage River enters the Missouri below Jefferson City, separating Cole from Osage County.

joyfull Sight to the party and caused a Shout to be raised for joy at [blank in MS.] P M we came in Sight of the little french Village called Charriton (Charrette) the men raised a Shout and Sprung upon their ores and we soon landed opposit to the Village. our party requested to be permitted to fire off their Guns which was alowed & they discharged 3 rounds with a harty cheer, which was returned from five tradeing boats which lay opposit the village. we landed and were very politely received . . . . we purchased of a citizen two gallons of Whiskey for our party for which we were obliged to give Eight dollars in Cash, an imposition on the part of the citizen. every person, both French and americans seem to express great pleasure at our return, and acknowledge themselves much astonished in seeing us return. they informed us that we were supposed to have been lost long since, and were entirely given out by every person &c.

"Came 68 m<sup>a</sup>. to day."<sup>30</sup>

Arriving in sight of St. Charles the next day, "the party rejoiced at the Sight of this hospita[b][l][e] village plyed thear ores with great dexterity and we Soon arived opposit the Town this day being Sunday we observed a number of Gentlemen and ladies walking on the bank, we saluted the Village by three rounds from our blunderbuts and the Small arms of the party, and landed near the lower part of the town. we were met great numbers of the inhabitants, we found them excessively polite . . . . the inhabitants of this village appear much delighted at our return and seem to vie with each other in their politeness to us all. we came only 48 miles to day. the banks of the river thinly settled &c. (*some Settlements since we went up.*)"<sup>31</sup>

#### JOURNEY'S END

The next morning "at 10 A M. it seased raining and we colected our party and Set out and proceeded on down to the Contonem<sup>t</sup>. at Coldwater Creek about 3 miles up the Missouri

<sup>30</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 389-390, 391. Page 390, note 1 says "La Charette was founded early in the Spanish regime . . . and for many years maintained a precarious existent . . . The site has long since been engulfed in the river. It was near the present Marthasville, Warren County."

<sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 391-392.



on it's Southern banks . . . we were kindly received by the Gentlemen of this place. M<sup>rs</sup>. Wilkinson the Lady of the Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Gen<sup>l</sup>. we wer sorry to find in delicate health.

"at this place there is a publick store kept in which I am informed the U. S. have 60000\$ worth of indian Goods."<sup>32</sup>

On the 23rd of September "we rose early took the Chief<sup>33</sup> to the publick store & furnished him with Some Clothes &c. took an early breckfast . . . and Set out decended to the Mississippi and down that river to S<sup>t</sup>. Louis at which place we arived about 12 oClock. we Suffered the party to fire off their pieces as a Salute to the Town. we were met by all the village and received a harty welcom from it's inhabitants &c. here I found my old acquaintance Maj<sup>r</sup>. W. Christy who had settled in this town in a public line as a Tavern Keeper.<sup>34</sup> he furnished us with store rooms for our baggage and we accepted of the invitation of M<sup>r</sup>. Peter Choteau and took a room in his house. we payed a friendly visit to M<sup>r</sup>. August Chotau<sup>35</sup> and some of our old friends this evening. as the post had departed from S<sup>t</sup>. Louis Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lewis wrote a note to M<sup>r</sup>. Hay in Kahoka [Cahokia] to detain the post at that place untill 12 tomorrow which was reather later than his usial time of leaving it."<sup>36</sup> This was the end of their long expedition. The party had covered a distance of 7,689 miles on the round trip, traveling 4,134 miles on the way up and 3,555 miles on the return trip.<sup>37</sup>

The expedition was back once again amongst friends who welcomed the men with unbounded joy and hespitality. The entries of the following days are brief and fragmentary, leading the reader to assume that the leaders of the expedition and the members of their party were being feted royally. How-

<sup>32</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 392, 393. Page 392 note 2—General James Wilkinson erected Fort Bellefontaine in 1805 on the site of the old Spanish post. It was "so called from a 'fountain of pure water competent to supply a thousand men dally.'"

<sup>33</sup>The Mandan chief, Shahaka or Big White Chief, went with the party. He remained with the white men for one year.

<sup>34</sup>William Christy, a Scotch Irishman of Pennsylvania, moved to St. Louis because of his health, living there from 1804 until the time of his death in 1849. He contributed much to the upbuilding of the community, serving in many capacities as a public servant.

<sup>35</sup>Coues, *op. cit.*, III, 1204, note 7.

<sup>36</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 393-394.

<sup>37</sup>Coues, *op. cit.*, III, 1263, note 2.



ever, Lewis and Clark did spend some time in writing. Clark writes on September 24th:

"I sleped but little last night however we rose early and commenc[e]d wrighting our letters Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis wrote one to the presidend [Jefferson] and I wrote Gov<sup>r</sup>. Harrison & my friends in Kentucky and Sent of[f] George Drewyer with those letters to Kohoka & delivered them to M<sup>r</sup>. Hays &c. we dined with M<sup>r</sup>. Chotoux to day, and after dinner went to a store and purchased some clothes, which we gave to a Tayler and derected to be made."<sup>38</sup>

"*Thursday 25th of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1806*: had all our skins &c. suned and stored away in a storeroom of M<sup>r</sup>. Caddy Choteau. payed some visits of form, to the gentlemen of St. Louis. in the evening a dinner & Ball

"*Friday 25<sup>th</sup> [26] of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1806*: a fine morning we commenced wrighting &c."<sup>39</sup>

Two American heroes had blazed a trail which was to unite the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. The blazing of this trail was an important milestone in the history of the United States.

What later happened to our two heroes? Lewis did not make his official appearance in Washington, D. C. until sometime in early January, 1807. He was accompanied by the Mandan chief, Big White Chief. Meanwhile, Clark made a stop-over in Kentucky where he visited with some of his relatives. From Kentucky he went to Virginia to woo his beloved Judy Hancock, whom he later married. Lewis was destined to become a bachelor because the young lady, Miss Maria Wood, for whom he named a river in Montana, married some other swain.

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<sup>38</sup>*Original Journals*, V, Part II, 394-395.

<sup>39</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 395.

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

### HARRY S. TRUMAN, FIRST MISSOURIAN ELECTED PRESIDENT

When on November 2 the American nation elected Harry S. Truman of Independence, Missouri, to the presidency, he became the first Missourian to be elected to this office. He had previously been the first from his state to serve as President by virtue of his succession to the office from the vice-presidency on the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, April 12, 1945. The "little man from Missouri who wouldn't give up" in the 1948 election, even in the face of the predictions of pollsters and newspapers the country over, had by his determination sparked his party's success at the polls. One calls to mind such fighting Missourians as Benton and Blair and Shelby who also wouldn't give up when defeat seemed certain.

Born in Lamar, Missouri, May 8, 1884, Harry S. Truman was successively a farmer, a captain of Battery D, 129th Field Artillery during World War I, and a proprietor of a men's clothing store before embarking on an official career as judge of the Jackson County Court in 1922. He was elected presiding judge of the court in 1926 and 1928, United States Senator in 1934 and 1940, and Vice-President in 1944.

Although Harry S. Truman was the first Missourian to be elected President, he was not the first convention candidate for that office from Missouri. May 5-10, 1920, William Wesley Cox of St. Louis was nominated by the Socialist Labor party convention in New York, and June 6, 1924, Herman Preston Faris of Clinton, Missouri, was nominated by the Prohibition party convention in Columbus, Ohio.

A little research has also brought out some interesting data about the election of 1872 and revealed the fact that Truman was not the first Missourian to receive electoral votes for President. May 1, 1872, the Liberal Republicans, in convention, nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. On July 9, the Democratic party met in convention in Baltimore and believing

that the defeat of Grant as the regular Republican candidate could be achieved if a union was effected with the Liberal Republicans, the Democrats endorsed Greeley and Brown. The "straight" or conservative Democrats thereupon withdrew and held their own convention in Louisville, September 3, much as the "Dixiecrats" did in the election of 1948, and nominated Charles O'Connor for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. The result in the November election was that Grant received 272 of the electoral votes and Greeley 66. When Greeley died, November 29, before the electoral college met, eighteen of his electoral votes went to B. Gratz Brown, so Brown has the honor of being the first Missourian to receive electoral votes for President.

Three other Missourians who were contestants for the presidential nomination but who did not receive it were Edward Bates at the Republican convention of 1860, Richard P. Bland at the Democratic convention of 1892, and Champ Clark at the Democratic convention of 1912.

#### MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from August, 1948, through October, 1948, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

##### NINETEEN NEW MEMBERS

Suttle, Harry L., Springfield

##### NINE NEW MEMBERS

Schmidt, G. R., St. Louis

##### SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Dyer, Clyde P., Webster Groves

##### FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Fitzgerald, R. L., Kansas City  
Good, Mrs. Alexander, Westphalia  
Kraehe, Enno, Clayton

**THREE NEW MEMBERS**

Koppenbrink, W. E., Higginsville  
 Motley, Mrs. Robert L., Bowling Green

**TWO NEW MEMBERS**

Griggs, J. Richard, Columbia  
 Prewitt, W. C., San Clemente, California

**ONE NEW MEMBER**

Anderson, Mrs. Roscoe, Webster Groves	Miltenerberger, Val. E., Kirksville
Bassman, Fred, Jefferson City	Moore, L. F., Laclede
Bourneuf, L. W., St. Louis	Morris, Mrs. John P., Warrensburg
Brown, G. C., Slater	O'Herin, Edward, Rock Hill
Chambliss, Mrs. Emma Baird, Louisville, Kentucky	Platte, Chet A., Jefferson City
Denning, Elva, Nevada	Reeve, Dorothy, Ironton
Gilliland, S. A., Kansas City	Reinhardt, John F., Kansas City
Harty, H. L., Sikeston	Selleck, Mrs. Bessie J., Richmond, California
Hunter, S. B., Cape Girardeau	Statler, Hinkle, Jefferson City
Kerr, James R., Webster Groves	Ward, Roy, Chaffee
Koepp, Mrs. Ella B., Perryville	Williams, Roy D., Boonville
Meyer, Mrs. Harry L., Alton, Illinois	Woods, Charles L., Rolla

**NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

One hundred and twenty-nine applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months from August, 1948, through October, 1948, inclusive. The total annual membership as of October 31, 1948, is 4220.

The new members are:

Akin, William M., St. Louis	Bates, Floy, Hardin
Alexander, Clyde, Bloomfield	Beck, Hazel, Stotts City
Anderson, Mrs. Elmer C., Richmond, California	Berry, Mr. and Mrs. J. C., Columbia
Anderson, James A., Jr., Corridon	Boswell, Mrs. Robert K., Farmington
Anderson, William B., Columbia	Bradley, S. Gaylen, Springfield
Armbruster, John H., St. Louis County	Brendecke, Edwin C., Richmond Heights
Arnold, Mrs. William H., Texarkana, Arkansas	Brickell, Ed F., Sikeston
Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. S. B., Tulare, California	Briggs, Mrs. Dorothy S., Fresno, California
	Brown, Gladys, Rocky Comfort

- Bundren, H. E., Kansas City  
 Calkin, Howard E., Oregon  
 Campbell, William J., Kansas City  
 Carter, George W., Kansas City  
 Cisel, Paul W., Windsor  
 Calvin, Leo, Salisbury  
 Cohen, L. W., Fredericktown  
 Daiber, Roland H., Ladue  
 Darst, Joseph M., St. Louis  
 Davis, Mrs. J. V., Bowling Green  
 DeBasio, Anthony, Lemay  
 Dodds, Mrs. Frank P., Palmyra  
 Driscoll, Gregory, St. Louis  
 Dusenberry, Earl, Des Moines,  
 Iowa  
 Eaton, Henry B., Wood River,  
 Illinois  
 Ellsworth, Dorothy, Winona  
 Emison, Mrs. John, Houston, Texas  
 Erutti, Leonard, St. Louis  
 Eshelman, W. L., St. Joseph  
 Eubanks, Hattie, Springfield  
 Fenner, August, St. Joseph  
 Frederick, J. N., Fredericktown  
 Gasper, Charles L., St. Joseph  
 Gast, Herbert A., Afton  
 Govro, Mrs. D. F., Perryville  
 Gray, Mrs. Marshall, Webster  
 Groves  
 Gribble, Mr. and Mrs. Gail,  
 Columbia  
 Haas, Joe L., Cape Girardeau  
 Hall, A. F., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin  
 Hare, Anna Mae, Springfield  
 Harrison, George G., Springfield  
 Heger, Louis F., St. Louis  
 Heidbrink, Mrs. Charles F., Okla-  
 homa City, Oklahoma  
 Henderson, Ed., Farmington  
 Hendricks, Florence, Springfield  
 Hensley, Theodore, Rosebud  
 Hill, Fred L., Fredericktown  
 Hogan, Mrs. R. E., Springfield  
 Hollingsworth, J. P., Ironton  
 Jensen, Mrs. Walter, Eolia  
 Kesling, E. G., Bloomfield  
 Kessler, Paul A., University City  
 Kober, Charles, St. Louis  
 Koch, Otto W., Clayton  
 Koppenbrink, Jesse E., Marshall  
 Kraehe, Oliver R., Ladue  
 Kratky, Robert, St. Louis  
 Lamb, Gilbert, Salisbury  
 Larkin, Paul H., Centerville  
 Leuer, Mrs. Zoe Rozier, New  
 Madrid  
 McCrory, W. N., Mound City  
 McKellops, B. B., St. Louis  
 Magill, William T., Farmington  
 Maness, Howard R., Doniphan  
 Marshall, Mrs. Sallye, Los Angeles,  
 California  
 Menning, A. R., Seattle, Washing-  
 ton  
 Meyer, Marian, Sweet Springs  
 Miltenberger, Mrs. Alex, Webster  
 Groves  
 Montgomery, Bert, Springfield  
 Nagle, Frank, Salisbury  
 Noland, James, Jr., Macks Creek  
 Oliver, Charles C., Bloomfield  
 Orear, John O., Kansas City  
 Pearson, O. H., Fresno, California  
 Pershing, F. W., New York, New  
 York  
 Petley, Ewart L., Fredericktown  
 Pickett, Arthur W., Bronxville,  
 New York  
 Primm, James N., Columbia  
 Prokes, Albert J., St. Louis  
 Rastorfer, Mrs. Nellie Mae, Stover  
 Reed, Mrs. Mabel, St. Clair  
 Rennekamp, H. A., Clayton  
 Ricker, Leon E., Macks Creek  
 Rieger, Horace N., Dora  
 Roesel, V. J., Rock Hill  
 Salsman, Elmer F., Springfield  
 Schutt, Tom E., Jefferson City  
 Scott, Mrs. Robert T., Long  
 Island, New York  
 Sharon, Leonard, Carthage  
 Shelton, H. Olin, Webster Groves  
 Sherman, David O., Springfield  
 Sisson, F. L., Sikeston

Smith, Harold C., Kansas City	Vincent, M. R., Jr., Springfield
State, H. I., University City	Waldram, Eunice, Ironton
Stegring, Mrs. Pauline, Salisbury	Walker, Eula, Sparta
Stephens, E. H., Osceola, Arkansas	Walker, Lee, Winnetka, Illinois
Stephens, F. J., Lutesville	Wallace, Ruth, Ava
Stewart, Ben. B., Jefferson City	Weatherby, William, Clayton
Stone, William M., Springfield	Weaver, Raymond D., Sacramento, California
Struble, Cornelius D., Kansas City	Williamson, Mrs. Mac. Q., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Sutton, Miles W., Ironton	Williamson, O. D., University City
Taylor, Mrs. Buford, Nevada	Wise, Harry, Clayton
Thieme, Harry L., St. Louis	Wodicka, Joseph E., Glendale
Thomas, Glenn G., Webster Groves	Wood, Charles H., West Plains
Thompson, John R., Jefferson City	Zuckerman, N. H., Chicago, Illinois
Turley, Clarence M., St. Louis	
University of Mississippi Library, University, Mississippi	

## WEEKLY FEATURE ARTICLES OF THE SOCIETY

Politics in Missouri in the nineteenth century was just as exciting as in the twentieth, according to some of the weekly feature articles released by the State Historical Society of Missouri for publication in the newspapers of the state. Even if politics has remained somewhat the same, however, some functions of government have been greatly improved, if we can believe two of the other articles—education and carrying the mail. Luxurious steamboats and the “versatile Major Wetmore” make up the subjects of other articles released during October, November, and December as follows:

*October:* “Pleasure Cruise,” and “Private War in Missouri.”

*November:* “Pioneer Children Got ‘Book Larnin’ the Hard Way,” and “The Versatile Major Wetmore.”

*December:* “The Judges Who Wouldn’t Be Ousted—But Were,” and “‘The Mail Must Go Through . . .’ Was More a Prayer than a Promise in Early Missouri History.”

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

Six members of the Missouri Press Association of 1898, including three men who were actually present when the Press Association founded the State Historical Society of Missouri at

Eureka Springs, Arkansas, fifty years ago, were special guests of the Society at its semicentennial program, October 15, 1948, in Columbia. These three men—H. J. Blanton of Paris, R. K. Jacks of Montgomery City and Harry P. Mason of Fayette—each spoke briefly at the luncheon. Three other 1898 Press Association members who were present at the luncheon—Miss Lena M. Sargent of Springfield, L. W. Groves of Dallas, Texas, and George Schooling of Warrensburg—were introduced to the 147 luncheon guests.

The semicentennial program was held in connection with the annual luncheon of the Society at the Daniel Boone Hotel. The Executive Committee meeting and the Annual Meeting of the Society's membership were held in the Society's reading room in the University of Missouri library building in the morning.

Dr. M. M. Quaife, secretary emeritus of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library and well-known historical author and authority on Mississippi Valley history, was the principal speaker at the luncheon. Dr. Quaife was named an honorary life member of the Society at the morning business meeting. The title of Dr. Quaife's address was "The Changes of Half a Century."

Other luncheon speakers and their subjects included the following: Meredith Garten of Pierce City, president of the Missouri Press Association, "The State Historical Society of Missouri, 'The Child of the Missouri Press Association;'" Dr. Elmer Ellis, dean of the faculty of the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri, "The Contribution of the State Historical Society of Missouri to Higher Education;" and Allen McReynolds of Carthage, a past president of the Society, "The Significance of the Accomplishments of the State Historical Society of Missouri during Fifty Years." G. L. Zwick of St. Joseph, president of the Society, served as toastmaster at the luncheon. Israel A. Smith of Independence, president of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, delivered the invocation. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Society, introduced Dr. Quaife.

Mr. Shoemaker presented the first six copies of his new book, *A Semicentennial History of the State Historical Society of*

*Missouri, 1898-1948* to Dr. Isidor Loeb, St. Louis; William Southern, Jr., Independence; Allen McReynolds, Carthage; and George A. Rozier, Jefferson City; all past presidents of the Society; G. L. Zwick, the present president; and Dr. M. M. Quaife, principal speaker at the luncheon.

Twelve past presidents of the Missouri Press Association were also special guests at the luncheon. These included William Southern, Jr., Independence; H. J. Blanton, Paris; James Todd, Moberly; Clint H. Denman, Sikeston; W. C. Freeland, Forsyth; George B. Harlan, Boonville; W. C. Hewitt, Shelbyville; E. E. Swain, Kirksville; T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield; L. M. White, Mexico; and Charles L. Woods, Rolla.

Three new trustees of the Society were elected during the annual business meeting which preceded the luncheon. Joseph H. Moore, well-known Charleston farmer, was elected to a three-year term succeeding Paul C. Jones of Kennett whose term expired at the annual meeting. Arthur V. Burrowes, editor of the *St. Joseph News-Press*, was elected to a three-year term succeeding G. L. Zwick of St. Joseph, who becomes a permanent trustee by virtue of his office as president of the Society. Dean Frank Luther Mott of the University of Missouri School of Journalism was elected to fill out the remaining year of the three-year term held by the late Dr. Jonas Viles of Columbia.

Trustees who were re-elected to three-year terms include Ralph P. Bieber, St. Louis; Laurence J. Kenny, S. J., St. Louis; Israel A. Smith, Independence; Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre; William L. Vandeventer, Springfield; George H. Williams, St. Louis; and Charles L. Woods, Rolla.

The names of the three new trustees and the nine others who were re-elected were presented by a nominating committee headed by Jesse W. Barrett, St. Louis, and including Stephen B. Hunter, Cape Girardeau, and R. M. Thomson, St. Charles, as members.

A resolution of appreciation of the late Dr. Jonas Viles of Columbia was presented by Ralph P. Bieber of St. Louis and was adopted unanimously. Dr. Viles, head of the department of history of the University of Missouri, died Feb. 6,



1948. He had been a member of the State Historical Society for forty-six years, a trustee for forty-four years and an officer of the Society for nine years.

The financial report of R. B. Price, treasurer of the Society, was read by Henry A. Bundschu of Kansas City in the absence of Mr. Price. The financial report on behalf of the Finance and Executive committees was presented by E. E. Swain of Kirksville.

The report on behalf of the Finance and Executive committees on the resolution adopted at the 1947 annual meeting "requesting the Executive Committee to consider the advisability of inaugurating a program for marking historic sites in Missouri, with special reference to those sites on or near the main highways of the State" was presented by George A. Rozier of Jefferson City.

The Society voted unanimously to authorize the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee to continue their efforts looking toward the marking of historic landmarks along or near Missouri highways. The committees were authorized by the Society to present the historic marker proposal to the State Highway Department soliciting its cooperation and advice in working out details.

#### RARE BOOKS ACQUIRED FROM MUSICK COLLECTION

The Society was very fortunate in the summer of 1948 in securing eighty-three volumes from the library of the late James B. Musick, formerly secretary of the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

Thirty-eight books of this collection, purchased from Joseph Garnier of St. Louis, are on banditry and border warfare. Some have been beautifully rebound in three-quarters leather by Mr. Musick, himself, but a great number of them are in mint condition, an unusual circumstance, since books of this type were generally printed on cheap paper which did not stand wear and tear.

The remaining forty-five books are rare editions concerning Missouri and Mississippi Valley history. Of especial interest are the following: the J. O. Lewis *Aboriginal Portfolio*

of seventy-two color plates of Indian chiefs, published in Philadelphia, 1835; a first edition (1833) and a second edition (1847) of Dr. William Beaumont's classic work on the physiology of digestion; two volumes of William H. Keating's narrative of Major Stephen H. Long's expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, published in 1824; two valuable books by Theodor Oldhausen on Missouri, Iowa, and the Mississippi Valley, printed in German in 1853 and 1855; and Berquin Duvallon's *Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas in the Year 1802*, published in Paris in 1803 and translated by John Davis. Also included in the collection are several unusual maps.

The rarest and most valuable item purchased by the Society was *The Valley of the Mississippi, Illustrated*, published in nine monthly "parts" during 1841 and 1842 by Lewis Foulk Thomas, "poet-lawyer-newspaperman" of the frontier, who wrote the 145 pages of descriptive text, and J. C. Wild, St. Louis artist, who prepared the thirty-five oil sketches for the illustrations. There are only fourteen known originals of this book, the first lithography of the West, which in the opinion of J. Christian Bay is "the all-around most desirable mid-western book in existence."

#### THE 1948-1949 MICROFILMING RECORD OF THE SOCIETY

Early this fall 1,570 bound volumes of rare old Missouri newspapers dating from 1864 to 1910 were sent by the Society to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for microfilming. These papers totaled 763,426 pages taken from seventy-nine different newspapers published in forty-four Missouri towns. The size of this project may be appreciated when one realizes that the eight tons of newspapers now being microfilmed are more than the total amount which the Society had similarly processed from 1937, the time this policy was adopted, to July 1, 1948.

The necessity for such a large-scale undertaking became evident when a detailed examination of the files revealed the fact that the newspapers of the last seventy years, which were printed on woodpulp, were rapidly deteriorating. Previous attempts at preservation by covering the pages with transparent tissue paper and even photostating had proved too

expensive and the cheaper method of microfilming, at two and a half cents a page, was adopted.

Microfilming is also a space-saving device, for the papers now being microfilmed will be stored in two ordinary sized steel filing cabinets occupying fifteen to sixteen cubic feet of space, only one sixty-fourth of the 960 cubic feet required by the bound volumes.

The Society is continuing its careful examination of newspaper files totaling 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pages and hopes to be able to have other pages which are deteriorating microfilmed in the future so that the precious record of these early years may not be lost.

#### DEDICATION OF THE FORT OSAGE BLOCKHOUSE NO. 1

The reconstructed "Blockhouse No. 1" of old Fort Osage was dedicated September 11, with military ceremonies marking the 140th anniversary of its original construction in 1808 by General William Clark. Charles van Ravenswaay and Brigadier General Harlan N. Hartness spoke on the historic events connected with this once important Western outpost and military stronghold.

Sponsored by the Native Sons of Kansas City, the project was conceived of early in 1940 and Miss Kate L. Gregg, author of the book *Westward with Dragoons, the Journal of William Clark on His Expedition to Establish Fort Osage*, was asked to speak to the group on the subject. The result was that the Fort Osage Restoration Society was informally organized April 4, 1940, with Flavel Robertson as chairman. The necessary funds for the restoration were subsequently authorized by the County Court of Jackson County, George Fuller Green was named architect, and James Anderson historian. The group hopes, eventually, to reconstruct the rest of the fort—five smaller blockhouses and the stockade.

#### "MINUTE BOOK" OF PIKE COUNTY PLANK ROAD RECEIVED

A portion of United States Highway 54 between Louisiana and Bowling Green has come a long way from its first attempt at being an all-purpose road—one built of oak planking two

and a half inches thick by eight and a half feet wide, as proposed in 1851 and actually constructed by 1859. These early plans and reports on the road from August 2, 1851, to July 29, 1868, are described in detail in the minute book of the Louisiana and Middletown Plank or McAdamized Road company, recently presented to the Society by J. R. Morrison of Louisiana. Written in longhand by J. B. Henderson and I. N. Bryson, secretaries of the company, the book gives the story of the disappointments met with in using planks, their gradual replacement by gravel, and the eventual financial success of the stockholders as this process took place until repair bills caused the abandonment of the extension to Ashley.

#### ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Cape Girardeau County Historical Society met in the Little Theater of the Southeast Missouri State College on October 23. They adopted a resolution deploring the destruction of the old building housing the Common Pleas Court and the site which has been a park from the earliest days.

On November 9 at its annual meeting in Selinger Center, Jefferson City, the Cole County Historical Society was informed by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, that it had been included in a list of nine county historical societies in the nation honored for "outstanding achievement during the past year." The selection of these societies was made by the American Organization for State and Local History and the list was announced at its annual meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, which Mr. Shoemaker attended on October 27-29, 1948.

The Society's record for the past year, which merited this award, was an outstanding one. Three hundred new members had been added to bring the total membership up to 960, and \$13,000 had been added to the treasury. Mrs. Emmett P. North announced that 1,589 guests had visited the museum since it opened May 27, 1948.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Henry Andrae, president; D. W. Snyder, Jr., vice-president;

Mrs. Emmett P. North, second vice-president; Mrs. Howard Cook, secretary; William Hager, treasurer; Mrs. Richard Schell, assistant secretary; Mrs. J. W. Hobbs, director.

The Jackson County Historical Society held its annual dinner and business meeting in Independence on October 21. Eighty members and guests heard Frank Glenn, book collector of Kansas City, speak on the "Value of Collecting as Individuals and as a Community." A change in the by-laws of the society made it possible to elect a historical committee consisting of one member from each of the seven townships so at the business meeting such a committee was elected. Mrs. John H. Grinter reported that a gift of an oil painting of General John Lucas, believed to be by Bingham, is ready to be hung in the society's museum when a frame is secured. Officers were elected as follows: E. M. Stayton, president; J. Orrin Moon, vice-president; Mrs. Herbert Haukenberry, secretary; Miss Sybil Sewell, corresponding secretary; Harry A. Sturgis, treasurer; and Rufus Burrus, historian.

The Native Sons of Kansas City met for their annual dinner at the Union Station, October 22. As a feature of the program Brigadier General Charles O. Thrasher showed official sound movies of the beach-head operations on D-day, June 6, 1944. New officers were elected as follows: George E. Halley, president; Paul H. Baker, vice-president; Edward C. Wright, Jr., vice-president; Herman H. Kube, secretary; William R. Hornbuckle, treasurer, and James Anderson, historian.

The Phelps County Historical Society celebrated its tenth birthday with a picnic August 22, at Meramec Springs, site of the old Meramec Iron Works. Over 300 guests and members were present for the basket supper and program which was highlighted by an address by Dr. John A. Morrison who contrasted the modern industrial set-up with the pioneer manner of life, and by a memorial ceremony in memory of Dr. Will H. Breuer, recently deceased president of the society.

The old Meramec Iron Works and spring have recently come under the control of the James Foundation which has made available to the public attractive picnic tables and drinking fountains in the park. August 22 marked the 100th anniversary of the construction of the principal houses at the iron works.

The Platte County Historical Society held its annual picnic at the Platte County fair grounds on September 26. The program featured a display of old pictures which were contributed by the members and a paper presented by Mrs. J. W. Divina on "A Review of 1848-1849." At the business meeting five township chairmen were appointed to organize each township and explore into its history.

The first gift for the proposed museum was presented by Mrs. Julia Herndon Abbott of West Platte—a walnut dresser, the wood for which was hewn on the Herndon farm.

The Saline County Historical Society held its annual picnic August 12 on the seminary grounds at Arrow Rock. Talks were given by F. C. Barnhill, a charter member of the society who told of his recent European trip, and by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, who spoke on the historical society movement which began with establishment of the Massachusetts society in 1791. Mr. Shoemaker also described the development of the State Historical Society of Missouri and the numerous county historical societies of the state.

Officers of the society were elected as follows: I. G. Dyer, president; Perry G. Storts, vice-president; Harold Harvey, secretary; and Mrs. Bessie McAmis, treasurer.

#### ANNIVERSARIES

The First Baptist Church of Columbia marked its 125th year of service to the community in 1948. Organized with eleven members in 1823, services were held in private homes for five years, then in the courthouse, and finally in a church erected on Seventh St. in 1836 and used jointly with the Meth-

odists. The next building was erected about 1844 and was used until the present one was built in 1891. Members count among their achievements the founding of Baptist Women's College in 1856, which later became Stephens College, and the erection in the 1930's of a \$250,000 activity building adjoining the church.

Bethel Presbyterian Church near Bay celebrated its centennial in connection with its annual missionfest on August 18 and 19 when over 1200 persons assembled to hear a number of out of town speakers as well as the local pastor, Dr. M. R. Ahrens. Dr. Ahrens also conducted worship services on the actual day of the anniversary, August 22, when he gave a history of the church from the time a group of Germans settled in what is now the Bay community and organized a church, to the present.

The Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church near California, Missouri, held an all-day fellowship and worship service, August 22, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its founding. Organized in 1848 by a few families who had migrated there from Germany, the first church was built in 1851 and the present one in 1858.

The Rev. Paul Niedermeyer, a former pastor at Salem, was the morning speaker and the Rev. Paul F. Umbeck, whose father, grandfather, and great grandfather served as pastors at Salem, was the afternoon speaker. In the evening a pageant, written and directed by Mrs. Oscar Royse, was given.

The centennial of the Immanuel's Evangelical and Reformed Church of Holstein, held September 26, was a great success. The recorded history of the church is completely preserved from 1848 to the present and is almost complete as far back as 1839, the year of its foundation.

The *Bulletin* of William Jewell College for August, 1948, announces the tentative plans and calendar of events scheduled for the school year 1948-1949 in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the college. The first big date

in this program is the Founders' Day celebration of February 25, 1949, followed February 26 by a Founders' Day radio program over WDAF, and February 27 by "William Jewell Centennial Day" in the Baptist churches of Missouri. It is also planned to end the school with a four-day celebration at Commencement time, May 21 through May 24.

The Maysville Christian Church celebrated its 100th anniversary on Sunday, October 31 with 400 members and former members in attendance at the all-day program and basket dinner. The present pastor, Rev. Howard D. Prather, delivered the anniversary sermon on "A Century for Christ and His Church." Commemorating the event, the church issued a thirty-one page booklet which gave the history of the church and its founder, Elder Joseph Shannon, the account of the erection of a church building in 1870, and a number of interesting pictures of faithful members and present-day church workers.

The Congregational Church of Hamilton observed its eightieth anniversary on October 24. Organized with twelve charter members, the first meetings were held in the kitchen of the pastor's home, and it was not until 1870 that the first church was built. This was used until 1900 when the present building was erected. Twenty years ago the Congregational Church united with the Presbyterian to form the Federated Church.

October 28, 1873, Cape Girardeau was chosen as the site of the Third District Normal School. Seventy-five years later on October 28 and 29, 1948, the school, now the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee anniversary. President W. W. Parker introduced Dr. Arthur Conway Ivy, a graduate of 1913 and now vice-president of the University of Illinois, as the principal speaker on the occasion. Dr. Ivy spoke on "The Vital Precepts of the Nazi Medical Crimes."

St. Patrick's Catholic Church of St. Joseph celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church



November 11, with a solemn high mass. Bishop Charles F. Buddy of the diocese of San Diego, California, delivered the sermon on this occasion.

The American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show celebrated its fiftieth anniversary October 16-23 in "Cow Town, U. S. A." (Kansas City to you), this year. This colorful show, with entries of 6,000 meat animals, 800 show horses, and \$175,000 in prizes is described in an article by John M. Collins in the *Kansas City Times* of October 29.

#### MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

On November 16, 1821, Captain William Becknell and his pack train arrived in Santa Fe, in what is now New Mexico, from Old Franklin, Missouri. One hundred and twenty-seven years later, on November 16, 1948, 20,000 school children in 235 schools in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico dedicated markers on their school grounds to mark the route Becknell followed, the old Santa Fe Trail. These markers are the gift of Blevins Davis of Independence and the whole project is the work of the Greater Kansas City council of the American Pioneer Trails Association. Colonel E. P. H. Gemmel and Clyde H. Porter of Kansas City distributed the markers to the schools.

A three-ton marker, indicating where the Oregon Trail formerly began, was dedicated November 7 in Independence. Located in the northwest corner of the courthouse lawn, the marker was unveiled by Miss Nellie Noland and Mrs. N. D. Jackson, widow of the founder and first president of the Jackson County Historical Society. Judge Henry A. Bundschu of Kansas City made the dedicatory address. The program was sponsored by the Jackson County Historical Society and the Independence Chamber of Commerce, and the Jackson County Court provided the funds for the marker, its engraving, and erection.

Samuel Weston, pioneer blacksmith who died in 1846, was honored on September 19 by the citizens of Independence

when they dedicated a memorial monument to his memory. It was in his blacksmith and wagon shop, opened in 1827, that wagon trains were serviced and started on their long trek over the Oregon, Santa Fe, and California trails in pioneer days. The fund for the monument was sponsored by the Independence Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson County Historical Society. *The Independence Examiner* of September 24 reprinted Judge Henry A. Bundschu's very interesting dedicatory address, giving a history of Samuel Weston and his forbears.

On September 12 Laclede honored her famous son, General John J. Pershing, by dedicating a 1,850-acre state park in his honor. A crowd of possibly 5,000 attended the ceremonies to hear Major General William D. Connor, retired, who was Pershing's World War I assistant chief of staff, give an address and reminiscences of the late general. Other speakers were Earl Barnes who dedicated the park on behalf of the American Legion, Murray Thompson, and J. E. Taylor. Some choral numbers by a group of Linn County women and a brief memorial service by the V. F. W. auxiliary of Brookfield closed the program.

A bronze plaque in memory of the late Major Albert Bond Lambert and James Ward Bemis was unveiled October 15 at Soldiers' Memorial in St. Louis, by the National Association of American Balloon Corps Veterans which was holding its seventeenth annual national reunion at that time. Recognizing the services of the two men in the development of interest in aviation, the plaque cited them as men of "inspired vision and active patriotism."

Two Jackson County pioneers, Peter Courtney, Sr., a forty-niner, and his wife Rhoda, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, were honored by the Independence Pioneers chapter of the D. A. R. at a ceremony October 24, when a double marker of Georgia granite was dedicated to their memory in Woodlawn cemetery, Independence.

## NOTES

The Society has recently received as a gift from Mrs. William G. Bek of Grand Forks, North Dakota, copies of past issues of the *Review* and a number of books and pamphlets as follows: "A German Communistic Society in Missouri" by William G. Bek; "Survival of Old Marriage-Customs among the Low Germans of Western Missouri" by William G. Bek; *The Union Cause in St. Louis in 1861* by Robert J. Rombauer; *Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika 1818-1848* by Gustav Körner; *St. Louis in Früheren Jahren* by E. D. Kargau; *Bericht über eine Reise nach den Westlichen Staaten Nordamerikas* by Gottfried Duden; *Fünfundsiebzig Jahre in der Alten und Neuen Welt*, two volumes by Heinrich Börnstein; and a translation by William G. Bek of Heinrich Börnstein's account *Germans in Missouri*.

The Society has received from J. O. Spreen of St. Louis a scrapbook which he had made entitled "Freedom Train and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri." It contains clippings from the St. Louis papers from June 4 through June 14, 1948.

A pencil sketch of the St. Louis waterfront in 1853 is one of thirteen sketches by the English artist, Frederick Piercy, which has been acquired as a gift by the Missouri Historical Society. Piercy, an English Mormon, made the sketches as he traveled through St. Louis and the West on his way to Salt Lake City.

The Missouri Historical Society met October 29 in the Jefferson Memorial to hear George A. Volz speak on "Leafing through Advertising's Pages." An informal reception followed the program.

The third annual St. Louis week, featuring over 100 exhibits contrasting the work and services of the city departments today and at the turn of the century, began November 6 in Exposition Hall at Kiel Auditorium. Commemorating

the 139th year since the incorporation of St. Louis as a town, the week was climaxed by a dinner November 12 honoring business firms celebrating 100 years of business in St. Louis.

Thomas Stearns Eliot, British poet who was born and lived the first sixteen years of his life in St. Louis, was awarded the 1948 Nobel prize in literature by the Swedish Academy, November 4. Eliot is the grandson of William Greenleaf Eliot, founder of Washington University, St. Louis.

Brigadier General P. M. Robinett of Mountain Grove became a Life Member of the State Historical Society of Missouri in August, 1948.

William H. Osborn, aged 104, of Joplin, Missouri, was one of the four Civil War Union veterans who attended the eighty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which was held September 26 at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Society has received as a gift from William R. Gentry of St. Louis, the author, a pamphlet entitled "An Old Printing Press, an Old Flag, a Six Year Old Boy, and a Pioneer Soldier." As the title page indicates, it was "written for the descendants of that soldier," Col. Richard Gentry, who, as colonel of the first regiment of Missouri volunteers, was killed in fighting the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1837. The pamphlet, which traces the history of the Gentry family from the birth of Richard Gentry in Kentucky down to the present generation, is also enlivened with stories of the frontier and four excellent photographs.

Chester A. Bradley, in an article called "Missouri Has Backed Every Successful Candidate for Presidency since 1904," in the *Kansas City Times* of October 20, analyzes Missouri's somewhat uncanny ability to be on the right side of the fence. With Truman as the Democratic nominee for 1948, speculation is rife, Bradley says, as to what will happen

this year. Bradley quotes Robert M. Crisler's recent articles in the *Missouri Historical Review* to the effect that Missouri is not a one-party state.

The column entitled "Missouri Notes" by Chester A. Bradley in the *Kansas City Times* of August 25 gives a vivid picture of the annual street and river festival held at Louisiana August 14-16. Sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club, a parade, dances, and boat races entertained a crowd estimated at 10,000 on Sunday, the 15th, while a pageant depicting the colorful history of the river and surrounding territory made a fitting climax on Sunday evening.

The *Kansas City Star* of November 14, 1948 carried an article by Col. E. P. H. Gempel on "Santa Fe Trail Markers to be Dedicated This Week." The article and its accompanying map accurately trace the three major routings of the Santa Fe Trail through the Kansas City area and describe the marking of this trail by plaques on school grounds along the old route to be dedicated November 16.

The series of articles published during 1947 in the *Piedmont Sun* and the *Wayne County Journal-Banner*, under the heading "Glimpses of History," has been collected in pamphlet form by Albion Daniel, its author. A copy of these "Wayne County Memoirs" has recently been received by the Society for preservation.

The Kansas City "barbershoppers"—the Kansas City chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing of America—are proving to be popular modern exponents of this old-time sport, according to an article in the *Kansas City Times* of September 6. Providing entertainment and incidentally publicity for their home town, they recently were on the program at the Hamilton race meet and fair.

#### HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri 1803-1806.* Vol. XIII of *The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Compiled

and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948. 641 pp.) This volume, the first of three in prospect for the Territory of Louisiana-Missouri, 1803-1821, presents an excellently footnoted and indexed compilation of hitherto unpublished documents concerning the territory which are found in the national archives in Washington. What these volumes will mean to a research student may be realized when it is stated that Volume XIII alone contains 845 separate documents on the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States, the beginning of American administration under General James Wilkinson, correspondence between various departments of the federal government and the territorial officials, letters of application for office, etc. These are a veritable mine of information, not only on the official life of the period, but on many other matters as well, such as Judge Lucas' problems with the land commissioners Penrose and Donaldson who settled all of the land claims in the Ste. Genevieve district in a week. This volume and the next two in the series will be invaluable aids to a more nearly correct appraisal of this period in the territory from which a number of states of the Union were formed.

*The State Historical Society of Missouri: A Semicentennial History.* By Floyd C. Shoemaker. (Columbia, Mo.: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1948. 193 pp. \$3.50.) This is the first commemorative history in book form which has appeared on a state historical society west of the Alleghanies and the fourth in the United States, the other three being on the societies of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Attention has been paid as well in this work to the development of the historical society movement in this country during the last ninety years to supplement the excellent work by Leslie W. Dunlap on *American Historical Societies, 1790-1860*.

In writing this history, the author has sifted fact from fiction, listed the important achievements of the State Historical Society of Missouri since its founding in 1898, analyzed the reasons for its continued growth and development, and combined his findings into a unified, readable volume.

Mr. Shoemaker divides the years 1898-1948 into four periods, characterizing them as follows: creation of the Society, 1898-1901, with Isidor Loeb as secretary; the foundations, 1901-1914, when F. A. Sampson was secretary; building the Society, 1915-1940; and fruition and maturity, 1941-1948. The last two periods make up the years of the author's secretaryship following his previous half decade as assistant secretary. The volume may well stand as a landmark and guide for the interpretation of the functions of a state historical society. It will be found particularly useful for libraries and all who take an interest in building state historical societies or in developing organized methods of preserving and publishing the wealth of valuable historical material of our various states, both in relation to themselves and to the nation.

*The National Road.* By Philip D. Jordan. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1948. 442 pp.) The National Road from Washington and Baltimore to Vandalia, Illinois, with a survey on to Jefferson City, Missouri, was "the peoples' highway and the people crowded it from rim to edge until their carts, wagons, stages and carriages challenged one another for the right of way." No wonder the South was jealous of this artery full of life blood for the West which was taken over by the infant federal government of the United States in 1802 and made into the first national road. Opposition to Congressional appropriations for it finally forced its return to state control in the 1830's and by 1870, with the added threat of the rapidly developing railroads to overcome, it had deteriorated into an "unimproved lane" with only fading memories of its past lusty glory. A powerful stimulant was administered at the turn of the century, however, when the new horseless carriages replaced the old Conestoga wagons and stagecoaches or "shakeguts" as they were called. Hard surfaces remade the old trail into the modern U. S. Highway 40 with its stream of cars and trucks.

The skillful use of diaries, letters, recollections of travelers, and government documents gives authenticity and color to this, the third volume in the *American Trails Series* under the

general editorship of Jay Monaghan. Of interest to the historian, with its excellent bibliography and footnotes, it can also be classed among the popular versions of history which appeal to the general reader.

*Harry Truman: President.* By Frank McNaughton and Walter Hehmer. (New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1948. 294 pp.) This careful analysis of the Truman administration, 1945-1948, and of the President himself, shows the two colossal problems which confronted Truman on his accession to the presidency, that of pursuing the war and of entering the atomic age. His handling of these problems and the knotty domestic ones connected with labor, the Eightieth Congress, the high cost of living, and the housing situation are given a sympathetic treatment by the authors who have been in close contact with the President during these years. They make no secret of their intense admiration for Senator Vandenburg but they conclude that "on his record 'Mr. Missouri' can make a creditable showing" also.

*Persimmon Hill: A Narrative of Old St. Louis and the Far West.* By William Clark Kennerly as told to Elizabeth Russell. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1948. 273 pp.) One of the most delightful books of the current season, *Persimmon Hill* gives a picture of St. Louis and the West in the second third of the nineteenth century which could hardly be surpassed for human interest and for giving the "feel" of the times. Through the eyes of young William Clark Kennerly, the great explorer William Clark becomes just a favorite red-headed uncle with a store of fascinating Indian tales and trophies, and other distinguished persons such as Stephen Watts Kearny and Thomas Hart Benton become just friends of the Kennerly family whose gracious home was "Persimmon Hill." Young Kennerly accompanied the Scotch nobleman, Sir William Drummond Stewart, on his expedition to the West; he participated in the gold rush to California; and lastly, before he settled down with a little southern bride, he fought in the Civil War on the side of the Confederacy. Mrs. Russell, in editing this volume, has made an interesting contribution to the history of the period.



*Rebel at Large.* By George Creel. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1947. 384 pp.) In this "diapers-to-dotage" autobiography of an American writer, newspaperman, and well-known fighter against political machines and for progressive reforms, one reads also the history of the last fifty years in the United States as written by an eye-witness. His complete adoration of Wilson and the progressives of that period contrast sharply with his revulsion at the "new liberalism" developing from 1936 on, but in spite of his partisan approach, the author has written an intensely interesting and readable volume. An ardent advocate of capitalism, or "the American Way" as he calls it, he is himself, a typical product of it for by his own efforts he rose from a humble beginning in Independence, Missouri, to a position of prominence as head of the Committee on Public Information during World War I and later as chairman of the advisory board of W.P.A.

*Mississippi Vista.* By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. (Winona, Minn.: Saint Mary's College Press, 1948. 296 pp.) This story of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in the St. Louis District from 1849 to the present, on the occasion of their centennial, includes as well the larger perspective of their activities in the whole Middle West. Schools in Chicago, Memphis, Amarillo and numerous cities of Minnesota are described but particular emphasis is put upon the schools in Missouri, namely those at Glencoe, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Clayton, and Jefferson City. Printed on high quality paper and generously supplied with excellent photographs, it is a fitting memorial to His Holiness, Pius XII, as indicated on the frontispiece.

*The Diary of James T. Ayers: Civil War Recruiter.* Edited by John Hope Franklin. (Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Society, 1947. 138 pp.) This volume is the first of a new series to be called "Occasional Publications," published by the Illinois State Historical Society. The *Diary* begins on December 28, 1863, at Stevenson, Alabama, where Ayers, the aging Methodist minister from Illinois, had gone to recruit a "patch of Darkies" for the Union army. His

entries thereafter are eloquent testimonials to his abhorrence of the attempt of the "ungodly Southern Slave drivers and Slave breeders to spread there unholy and monstrous sistom." However, tiring after about a year of being called "that oald nigger Recreuter," Ayers reenlisted as a common soldier in the 129th Illinois Regiment and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. The *Diary* ends with an entry on May 24th, 1865, in Virginia after peace was declared. Professor Franklin has done an excellent job of editing this interesting side light on the Civil War, Negro recruiting.

*The Lee Papers: A Saga of Midwestern Journalism.* By Colleagues and Associates. (Kewanee, Ill.: Star-Courier Press, 1947. 419 pp.) The Lee Syndicate is made up of a group of ten independent newspapers in nine midwestern towns but its history could not be told without particular attention to the three men whose guiding principles gave purpose to the enterprise—John Mahin, the ancestor, A. W. Lee, the founder, and E. P. Adler, the builder, in honor of whose seventy-fifth birthday this volume is written. The chapter on the *Hannibal Courier-Post* will be of particular interest to Missourians, for the history of Mark Twain's old home town and of its up-and-coming newspaper is given in a very readable style, dotted with a number of good photographs of the town and its newspaper personnel.

*The Butterfield Overland Mail 1857-1869.* By Roscoe P. Conkling and Margaret B. Conkling. (Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1947. Vol. I, 412 pp.; Vol. II, 446 pp.; Vol. III Atlas.) These volumes, which are numbered III, IV, and V of the *American Trail Series*, give a detailed description, practically rut by rut, of the old Butterfield route which at first had Tipton, Missouri, as its eastern terminus. The reader occasionally catches a little of the enthusiasm which attended the early success of the "overland mail" and is more impressed, the farther he reads, with the great contribution it made to the development and expansion of the region it traversed, the great Southwest. In its short span of years the Butterfield Mail was transferred to the Central Route, sub-

leased a section to the famous Pony Express, and finally was absorbed by Wells, Fargo, and Company.

*Guide to America.* Edited by Elmer Jenkins. (Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1947-1948. 705 pp.) This "American Baedeker," edited by the national travel director of the American Automobile Association, allots ten pages to Missouri. Each section devoted to a state contains a map of the state and a very adequate thumbnail sketch of its history, agriculture, etc. An alphabetical list of the principal towns, points of interest, recreational areas, and a list of leadin reference books make it a valuable aid to the traveler.

*Colter's Hell: A Story of the Yellowstone.* By Grace Johnson. (Los Angeles: Maple Publishers, 1938. 398 pp.) A background of truth concerning the Washburn-Langford-Doane party and its venture to the Yellowstone to settle rumors about the region is overlaid with a highly-colored romance of beautiful women, brave and loyal men, and sordid murder. Vivid descriptions of the famous park and its geysers show the author's love of the region but the hero's fanatical attachment to the area and to the government seems over-drawn and unreal.

*The Missouri Valley: Land of Drouth, Flood, and Promise.* By Rufus Terral. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. 274 pp.) In presenting one of our greatest national problems for solution, the author has succeeded in infusing his narrative with popular appeal by means of stories of the capricious river, the longest one in North America, the problems of some of the eight million people who live in its valley, and a great deal of factual information. He draws an appalling picture of the dust storms of 1934 brought on by misuse of the land, of "land chewed off and swallowed by the rivers," and the inadequacy of the Pick-Sloan plan which he calls the "fake MVA." As against this program, he advocates an integrated plan on the order of the TVA.

*Paris Mitchell of King's Row.* By Henry and Katherine Bellamann. (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1948. 333 pp.)

A sequel to Henry Bellamann's *King's Row*, the story turns the apparently normal town (of Fulton, Missouri), into a veritable hotbed of frustrations, sex perversions, and race hatreds. The only way out of young Dr. Paris Mitchell's own private little hell which he had to have, apparently, in keeping with the general mode, was for his fragile wife Elise to die, which she conveniently did, leaving the way clear for a happy ending. Interestingly written, the book nevertheless would leave the average reader looking up his psychiatrist's telephone number.

## OBITUARIES

LEONARD RHEA BAGBY: Born in Warsaw, Mo., Apr. 19, 1886; died in Mound City, Mo., Aug. 31, 1948. Employed on papers throughout Kansas and Missouri in his early years, he later bought the Craig, Missouri, *Leader* which he moved to Mound City in 1933, when he changed the name to the *Holt County Democrat*. He was a past president of the Northwest Missouri Press Association.

WILLIAM GODFREY BEK: Born near Washington, Mo., Nov. 20, 1873; died in Grand Forks, N. Dak., Aug. 14, 1948. Educated at Warrensburg Normal School, the University of Missouri, A.B. 1903 and M.A. 1905, and the University of Pennsylvania, Ph.D. 1907, he taught in the schools of Missouri, 1895-1900, and at the University, 1907-1911. In 1911 he went to the University of North Dakota as chairman of the department of German, becoming dean of the College of Science, Literature, and Arts in 1930. He was the author of *The German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and Its Colony, Herman, Missouri*, 1907 and *The Followers of Duden—Early German Immigration in Missouri*, 1923, besides numerous brochures and articles. He also translated a number of German books among which is Nicholas Hesse's *Das Westliche Nord Amerika*.

JOHN EMERY DOWELL, JR.: Born in Adrian, Mo., Dec. 22, 1891; died in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 29, 1948. He received his education at Warrensburg State Normal, the Uni-

versity of Missouri, and the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington. Associated with the newspaper business for over forty years, he worked on papers in the Pacific Northwest and on the *Kansas City Star* and *Journal-Post* before returning to Adrian in 1930 as editor and publisher of the *Adrian Journal*.

J. FRED HULL: Born near Madrid, Ia., Oct. 10, 1874; died in Maryville, Mo., Aug. 28, 1948. Editor and publisher of the old Maryville *Daily Tribune* from 1909-1925, and of the *Nodaway County Tribune* for the last ten years, he was a past president of the Missouri Press Association and of the Northwest Missouri Press Association. In 1930 he was appointed to the Missouri Public Service Commission. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri and had been a trustee from 1920 to 1936.

GEORGE MARK LAUGHLIN: Born in New London, Mo., Dec. 23, 1872; died in Kirksville, Mo., Aug. 15, 1948. Combining an outstanding career as a surgeon with large business and agricultural interests, Dr. Laughlin was also active in community affairs. Educated at the Kirksville Normal and the American College of Osteopathy, he continued on as a teacher in the latter college and then as dean until 1918 when he founded and became president of Laughlin Hospital. In 1924 he established the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, of which he was president until 1943 when he resigned to devote his time to the hospital. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ISAAC HENRY LIONBERGER: Born in Boonville, Mo., Aug. 30, 1854; died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12, 1948. Educated at Washington University, Princeton, A.B. 1875, and St. Louis Law school, he was for many years a teacher in the latter school, an attorney, and a writer on such widely varying subjects as poetry, history, and economics. A book, *Verse* was published in 1926. He was appointed assistant attorney general of the U. S. by President Cleveland in 1896.

WILSON BENNETT LOWRY: Born in Bucklin, Mo., Nov. 2, 1862; died in Aurora, Mo., Oct. 22, 1948. A civic leader and a newspaper man for more than half a century, he was at the

time of his death, and had been for thirty-one years, editor and publisher of *The Aurora Advertiser*.

MRS. ELLEN WADDELL MCHENRY: Born in Kirksville, Mo., Aug. 18, 1902; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 18, 1948. Vice-president and secretary of the Capital City Telephone Company, she was also a leader in social and civic affairs. She was a past state regent of the D.A.R., a past state vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists, and a member and officer of many local organizations. At the time of her death she was president of the Cole County Historical Society and had contributed a great deal toward the establishment of the society's museum.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH MAHNKEY: Born in Harrison, Ark., Aug. 16, 1877; died near Kirbyville, Mo., Aug. 13, 1948. Judged the best rural newspaper correspondent in the United States, July 1, 1935, in a *Country Home* magazine contest offered by the Crowell Publishing Company, she was also the author of a book, *Ozark Lyrics*, as well as numerous feature stories and poems published in *Country Home*. She was educated at Bradleyville Normal, Taney County, Missouri.

JESS D. SEXTON: Born near Paradise in Clay Co., Mo., Sept. 6, 1885; died in Lawson, Mo., Aug. 28, 1948. He was educated at Central Missouri State College, Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, and the Southwestern Optical College of Kansas City. He served one term as county judge of Clinton County before being elected to the state senate in 1936, 1940, and 1944.

SAMUEL M. SNODGRASS: Born in Glade Springs, Va., Nov. 12, 1863; died in El Dorado Springs, Mo., Oct. 14, 1948. A graduate of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College in 1888, he was a member of the State House of Representatives, 1913-1915, mayor of El Dorado Springs, 1916-1918, and State Senator, 1923-1931.

E. SYDNEY STEPHENS: Born in Columbia, Mo., Sept. 4, 1881; died in Columbia, Mo., Oct. 17, 1948. A prominent civic leader and president of the Stephens Publishing Company, he was a graduate of the University of Missouri in 1903 and of Harvard in 1904. Although he played an active part in university and governmental affairs, it was in the field of conservation that his chief interest lay. He led the drive to create the Missouri Conservation Commission, becoming president of it upon its creation in 1937 and remaining in that position until 1947. He was an honorary member of a number of conservation societies and was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ROBERT W. WINN: Born in New London, Mo., June 9, 1895; died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13, 1948. Elected county clerk of Ralls County in 1930 and again in 1934, he resigned to become state treasurer, 1937-1941. In 1941 he was appointed as commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government, which position he held until 1945 when he again was elected state treasurer. He was the Democratic nominee for secretary of state in 1948.

## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

### THAT'S LIFE . . .

From the *Rolls County Times*, (New London) March 11, 1898. Reprinted from the *Vandalia Mail and Express*.

Fourteen years ago Jesse James, a notorious outlaw, was killed because of a proclamation of Thomas T. Crittenden, then governor of Missouri. A few days ago Jesse James, Jr., opened a cigar stand in the Jackson county court house with Thomas T. Crittenden, Jr., the county clerk, as his chief backer and supporter.

### 1867 OR 1949???

From the *Jefferson City Weekly Tribune*, October 2, 1867

It is surprising to us, when we take into consideration the number of buildings erected this season, that rents continue so high. The fact is, we want more small dwelling houses. At present the prices asked for dwellings are exorbitant, and almost entirely out of the reach of the mechanic and laboring man. If some of our men of means would only build a few small dwellings which could be rented at a reasonable price, they would not only add much to the beauty and growth of the city, but at the same time greatly benefit themselves and those who are obliged to rent, for want of means to build.

### PITY MISSOURIANS IN THE YEAR 2048

From the *Kansas City Times*, August 6, 1948, by Chester A. Bradley.

The next time someone buries a time capsule, preserving for some far distant generation the various gadgets that make up our civilization, the Nevada Daily Mail would like to have included a juke box complete with the set of records currently installed on one Nevada machine.

Years from now it wonders what future generations would make of: "Making Love Mountain Style," "Ugga, Ugga Boo," "Put 'Em in a Box, Tie 'Em With a Ribbon," "Hankerin'," "Sugar Pie," "Nature Boy," and the "Woody Woodpecker Song."

Just to make the bewilderment complete for folks of 2048, a few of the current "comic" books might be tossed into the next cornerstone cache.



## SOUNDS REASONABLE

From the *St. Joseph Standard*, December 19, 1872.

As the horse epidemic has made its appearance in our city, we suggest the establishment of a horse hospital without delay. We have our quarantine [sic] and hospital regulations to prevent the spread of some scourge among the human family. Is there anything improper about a "horse quarantine" or a "horse hospital?" We believe that with stringent sanitary regulations, the stay of this malady in St. Joseph can be shortened one-half, and also the spread of the disease very much limited in extent.

If sick horses are removed to a place of safety and not allowed in the city, then countrymen will continue to come to the city and bring their usual supplies of eggs, butter, corn, wood &c. Otherwise, we shall be on "half rations" in a few days. A horse hospital can be no detriment to the sick horses, and if it prevents the spread of the epidemic and shortens its visit here, then mercy towards a noble beast demands a horse hospital and quarantine.

## FAIR WARNING . . . BEWARE!

From the Jefferson City *Missouri State Times*, April 24, 1868.

Some person or persons have been indulging in the somewhat dangerous operation of posting Ku-Klux notices in various places around town. It is well known there is some kind of a rebel organization here, and it is also well known who several of the members are; but we hope they will "go slow" in indulging in such pleasantry as this. Should a Union man be murdered now, the murder would at once be attributed to the Ku-Klux, and the consequences would be regretted by all. So far as we can ascertain, a few rebels have conceived the idea of "scaring the Dutch;" but they are playing with edge tools. Our conservative neighbor thinks it an election trick of the Radicals, but we suggest that it is too late for the municipal election, and rather early for the National and State election. We guess the G. A. R.s know nothing about it.

The guard is notified that "Ben. Butler" is on duty.

## DEMOCRATS WILL BE DEMOCRATS

From the *St. Joseph Morning Herald*, July 29, 1868. Contributed by Mrs. H. G. Hawkins, Berkeley, California.

It was eminently proper that the citizens of St. Joseph, irrespective of party predilections, should turn out and greet the greatest General of his time, on his first appearance in this Western country. The reception which he met with was a cordial and hearty one, and was only marred by the unseemly and disgraceful conduct of a few of our so-called Democratic citizens. It was known that Lieutenant General Sherman was in company with General Grant, and he has always been a favorite with our

people; but the insane rage of these latter-day Democrats knew no bounds, when in the presence of the Generals who had crushed the attempt of their rebel friends to destroy the Government, and they even insulted him. General Grant had no sooner commenced returning thanks to the surging crowd for their kind and hearty reception, then groans, hootings, yells for Seymour, and screams for Blair, made night hideous, and prevented him from being heard. The landlord of the Pacific House, Mr. Bagwill, attempted to inform the crowd that as soon as General Grant had partaken of refreshments he would again, in company with General Sherman, make his appearance upon the balcony; but the groans and yells began to go up the moment General Grant's name was mentioned.

They hooted, and groaned and yelled at General Sherman, because he was with General Grant, until he bluntly told them that when they learned to behave themselves he would speak to them.

A very few Democrats, led on by one of our City officials, caused all of the disgraceful disturbance. It is a burning shame to our city that such men are permitted to thus disgrace themselves and all who claim a residence here.

#### A GALLANT MISSOURIAN SOUTH OF THE BORDER

From *The Kansas City Times*, November 22, 1947. Excerpts from an article by Edward R. Schauffler.

Arthur T. Brink, Kansas City lumber dealer, took a vacation in Mexico this fall and at the instigation of Henry Bundschu of Independence, took a flier into local historical research. When Mr. Bundschu found his friend was going to include the Mexican city of Chihuahua in his travels, he said:

"You must look up the grave of Col. Samuel C. Owens of Independence there."

Mr. Brink inquired who Colonel Owens was, and Bundschu assured him he was the first citizen of Independence; started the first store there, promoted the Santa Fe trade, and eventually died in battle just outside Chihuahua with Col. Alexander Doniphan's little army, the only American killed in a fight that cost 300 Mexican lives. Owens was buried in Chihuahua with great pomp and ceremony three days after the battle.

The Brink researches in Chihuahua lasted three days and produced . . . Colonel Owen's death certificate, on file in the Catholic cathedral of Chihuahua. . . .

A search of the Mexican cemetery a mile away failed to reveal any marker on the Owens grave.

Stella M. Drumm, librarian of the Missouri Historical society in 1926, tells . . . about Owens in a footnote to a book called "Down the Santa Fe Trail and into Mexico," . . .

"Colonel Owens, as he was popularly known, was the first clerk of Jackson County, Missouri, (circuit court), and served also as clerk of the

county court, recorder of deeds and representative in the state Legislature. He operated large caravans along the trail, was one of the principal wholesalers connected with the Mexican trade and had a general store . . . in Independence.

"During the Mexican war, Owens was with other traders on the Santa Fe trail. In obedience to the orders of General Kearney . . . all traders and caravans were required to accompany Colonel Doniphan's command. This was to keep their large stores from falling into the hands of the enemy. . . .

"Shortly before the battle of Sacramento, Doniphan impressed these traders and most of their teamsters into military service, forming an extra battalion of 150 men under the command of Owens as their major and Messrs. Skilman and Glasgow as their captains. These took part in the battle of Sacramento. . . .

"During the battle of Sacramento a charge was made by four companies upon one of the twenty-eight Mexican redoubts which had proved troublesome. The charge of these companies was not made simultaneously and they paused in a dangerous position. Captain Reid of one of the companies dashed ahead, accompanied by only a few men, including Major Owens, who had accompanied them voluntarily.

"Upon nearing the enemy, Captain Reid and the others turned to the left and ran along the Mexican front past several redoubts, drawing the fire of the entire Mexican line. This circumstance made it necessary for the Mexicans to reload their flintlock guns and the delay incident thereto permitted the whole American line to get over the redoubts and route the Mexican army. Major Owens, instead of turning with the others, who escaped unhurt, charged single-handed upon the Mexican redoubt and both he and his horse were killed."

#### THE LADIES ARE ALWAYS THE LAST TO GIVE UP

From *The Macon Gazette*, June 4, 1863.

The Provost Marshal of Cooper county, in consequence of the ladies of that county still giving aid and encouragement to the common enemies of the Government, has issued an order requiring "the ladies of Cooper county to report in person within five days and subscribe to the oath of allegiance. Any one failing to comply with this order and known to have heretofore acted disloyal, will be arrested and sent outside the Federal lines."

#### THEN CAME THE JUKE BOX

From the *Clark County Courier* (Kahoka), January 17, 1896.

The City Council passed a resolution at the meeting Monday evening looking to enforcement of the ordinance against slot machines. The Marshal has received instructions to notify the proprietors of all business houses, where they are used, to have the obnoxious machines removed at once.

## I REMEMBER MAMA

From the *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, October 26, 1892.

Joplin has two female burglars. While the people of that town are not bragging of the fact, yet they do not hesitate to note that rival towns are not supplied with such evidences of municipal growth.

## PUT YOUR LITTLE FOOT RIGHT THERE

From *The Palmyra Spectator*, January 9, 1890.

One of the latest novelties is the show social. The ladies are so arranged behind a screen that only their shoes can be seen by the gentlemen. The latter can select by the shoes. The price generally ranges from 14 to 50 cents, and the purchaser has no idea whose shoe he has selected. But when he claims the purchased property he receives the wearer also and conducts her to supper and supplies her with ice cream, lemonade and other delicacies as long as she will accept them. Of course the size of the foot is not indicative of the capacity of the owner for stowing away the delicacies.

## HOW TO LICK A STAMP AND A RIVAL ALL AT THE SAME TIME

From the *New London Ralls County Times*, March 18, 1898.

If you want to thrash a man, inveigle him into the postoffice. You can hammer him there to your heart's content without fear of legal consequences, provided only you do not kill him. Judge Murphy of St. Louis had decided that a Federal building is a national reservation, and the state has no jurisprudence upon the premises. The Federal statutes provide punishment only for murder.

## WHIST-LE IF ANYBODY COMES

From *The Osceola Advance*, June 11, 1885.

Whist has become a very fashionable game in many of our cities and villages. Fashionable as it is, however, it has not yet infected the social atmosphere of Osceola. It is reported though, that some of our old "stagers" indulge in an occasional (?) game of "draw" in the retirement of some back room.

## WHAT IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE SPEAKER?

From *The Maysville Register*, March 6, 1873.

The Senate has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six weeks, for any person to enter a place of public assembly with a deadly weapon on his person. Let persons who have been in the habit of going to public assemblies to settle their difficulties, take note.

NOW, IF SOMEBODY WILL PLEASE TELL THE GRASSHOPPERS . . .

From *The Paris Mercury*, April 24, 1877.

It is now unlawful to be a grasshopper. The Legislature has hurled a broadside at 'em, and it is to be hoped that not a single hopper will survive. The rats and grasshoppers having thus been disposed of by legislative enactment it will now be in order for the General Assembly to take up the question of fleas and do something in the interest of humanity as well as save the crops. So open on 'em, gentlemen, with hot shot and grape and cannister, and thousands will rise up and call you blessed.

"A POET'S WESTERN VISIT"

A clipping from the Washington *Evening Star*, November 15, 1879, now in the Trent Collection, Duke University Library, submitted by Herbert Bergman, Ohio University.

Walt Whitman is still in St. Louis, Missouri, after spending the last three months among the Rocky Mountains and the great plains of Kansas and Colorado. After returning to the Atlantic States, he intends traveling and lecturing at intervals, as his strength permits, being yet a half paralytic. Healthy to perfection for over forty years, he commenced in 1862, as many of our readers know, those practical missionary labors in the war hospitals and [at the] front, and continued them on to 1866, in the thickest of that time and amid all its turmoils and suspense, night and day with his own hands nursing alike both union and rebel soldiers whenever they fell in his way.

The poet is now in his 61st year. Though crippled and paralyzed his spirits are unbroken, and he looks in good flesh, living largely in the open air, and occasionally traveling. He was in New York and on Long Island all the early summer. He continues to write at times. He has quite ready for publication a little prose book, characteristic notes of outdoor observations, especially of the woods, fields, and seaside, interspersed with reminiscences and criticism, and including this late Rocky Mountain and prairie jaunt, all told in his own way, by impromptu memoranda of the spot and time. His permanent residence is in Camden, New Jersey. He publishes and sells his books himself. He is understood as desiring engagements to lecture and read his poems the coming winter. He returns east this month, after a western trip to and fro of 5,000 miles.

Mr. Whitman says no one can begin to know what America is, or what it is destined to be in the near future, without exploring and living awhile in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. He is in love with the last three especially. But all these vast prairie states, to and including Colorado, are laid out for the home of humanity, on the largest democratic scale. Wondrous rivers, railroads everywhere, plenty of wood, interminable and fertile meadows, wheat, fruit, exhaustless gold and silver, coal and iron, indeed every mineral, every agricultural product, absolutely without limit, and every manufacture known. Then such a

prolific region, everywhere swarms of vigorous children. It is already the hospitable resort of the globe. But the babe is born, the poet prophesies, that will see this area the home of a hundred millions of human beings, and the real and ideal America of the future.

#### SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

From *The Liberty Tribune*, August 10, 1866.

The tariff on telegrams by the Cable are placed at very high figures. Probably this is a necessity at present, there being but one wire, but the high rate of near one hundred dollars in gold for twenty words will be a great bar to the usefulness of the Cable Line for a time.

#### NEXT TIME TRY THE TRAIN

From *The Paris Mercury*, April 24, 1877.

Jack Parsons' train of mules and wagons and teams passed through this place last Thursday en route for California. The train numbered 175 head of mules, 5 wagons, a light ambulance, and 20 hands, all well armed and equipped. The train will cross the Missouri river at St. Joe., and from there they will follow the line of the St. Joe. & Denver railroad until they reach Fort Kearney, from which place they will pursue the direction taken by the Union Pacific as far as Salt Lake City, and from thence they will continue on a little south of the main line of the Central Pacific. It is expected that the train will travel at the rate of 25 or 30 miles per day, and they will probably arrive at their destination in Colusa, California, about July 1st.

#### FAMOUS LAST WORDS

From the St. Louis *Missouri Republican*, January 13, 1868.

A company have been formed in Jefferson City who have raised some \$800 towards purchasing a fire engine, the city having nothing out buckets to protect property against destruction by fire. An application was made by the company to the City Council, yesterday, for an additional appropriation, for the purchase of the engine. But the Jefferson City fathers took a different view of the matter, and denied the appropriation; for the same reason, urged by one of the fathers, that fires would be much more frequent, should they get an engine.

#### MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

*Airlines*, May: "The Story of the Mound City," by Charles van Ravenswaay.

*The American-German Review*, June: "Carl Schurz and the Revolution of 1848," by Ottmar Buhler.

*The American Mercury*, July: "The Aurora Communists," by Stewart H. Holbrook.

- Bulletin of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*, October: "Western Travels, A Journal," edited by Dr. Harry R. Stevens.
- Bulletin, Missouri Historical Society*, July: "Young Man from Tennessee," [Thomas Hart Benton] by William N. Chambers; "Patrick Gass," by Earle R. Forrest; "The Blow Family and Their Slave Dred Scott," by John A. Bryan; "Dr. Koch's Wonderful Fossils," by John Francis McDermott; "The Roys and Revards at 'Chouteau's,'" by James Anderson.
- The Chronicles of Early American Industry*, April: "Linchpin Wagon."
- Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, October: "A Tragic Sunday Noon," by the Rev. W. B. Streufert.
- Country Gentleman*, November: "Hey Kids, Let's Go to the Library," by Lillian Wright Liosnoff.
- Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, September: "Governor George Wyllis Chapter," [Hannibal, Mo.].
- International Harvester World*, September: "200 Acres of Flowers," [Farm of James B. Wild of Sarcoxie, Mo.] by Joseph P. Daneluk.
- The Kansas Historical Quarterly*, August: "William Clark's Diary, May, 1826-February, 1831: Part Three, 1829," edited by Louise Barry.
- Oregon Historical Quarterly*, September: "The Exploratory Excavation of Fort Clatsop," by Louis R. Caywood.
- Readers Digest*, October: "Daniel Boone, Trail Blazer," by Donald Culross Peattie.













